

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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No. 322.—Vol. 12.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## THE DISUNITED STATES.

STICKLERS for precedent are singularly disconcerted by their inability to discover in the past history of other nations an exact parallel to the present secession of the Southern States from the American Union. Searching far back into a remote antiquity, they alight upon the disruption of the Jewish monarchy when the ten tribes revolted from the house of David. That event, however, was clearly not an analogous case, for the arrogance and threatened tyranny of Rehoboam converted an act of rebellion into one of self-preservation. The Confederacy of Delos, perchance, may be thought somewhat more to the point. The military insolence of the Spartans and the Oriental tendencies of Pausanias prevented the formation, or continuance, of a Pan-Hellenic league, and disposed many of the smaller States to accept, in preference, the leadership of Athens. But, in truth, this precedent is only similar through its dissimilarities. The previous union was plainly a temporary arrangement occasioned by the necessity of acting in concert against a common enemy, but each State still preserved its autonomy and the sovereign right of waging war upon its neighbours. It was only against a foreign foe that they consented to avail themselves of the remarkable aptitude for war displayed by the Spartans, and even then it was rather in marshalling the hosts for battle than in combining strategical operations that they bowed to the decision of the General Commanding-in-Chief. Athens, moreover, possessed an undisputed naval supremacy; and it was alone owing to the patriotism of her most eminent citizens that she submitted for a time to the ascendancy of her southern rival; but when the apprehension of a Persian conquest had been dissipated, and the inevitable disgust that accompanies a sense of obligation had borne its usual fruits, the minor States grew weary of the domination of Sparta, and formed themselves into a separate confederacy, under the leadership of Athens. As this confederacy was "both perpetual and peremptory, binding each member to the rest, not allowing either retirement or evasion, so it was essential that it should be sustained by some determining authority and enforcing sanction. The determining authority was provided by the Synod at Delos; the enforcing sanction was exercised by

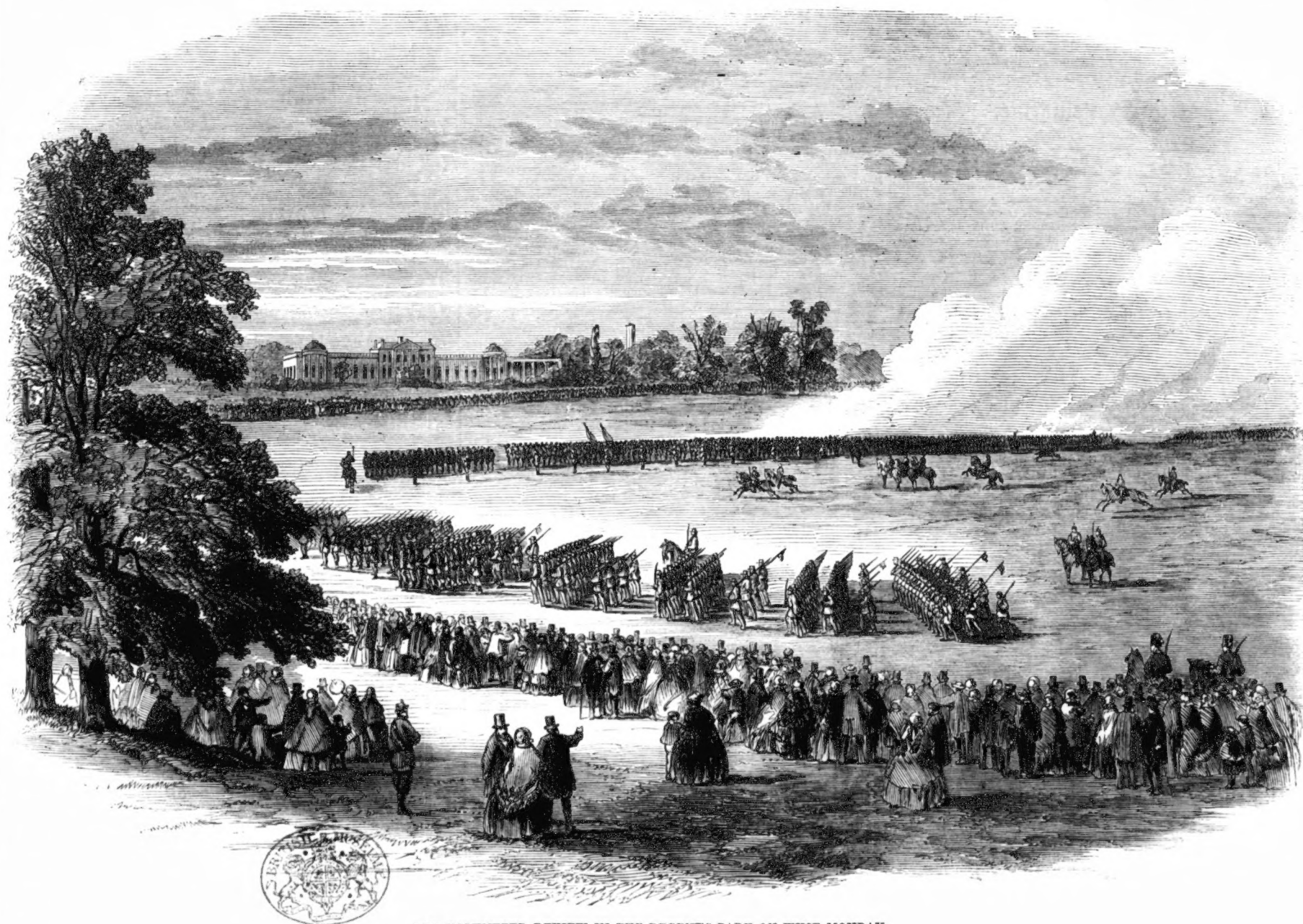
Athens as president." As these executive functions comprised all the germs of empire, it is not to be wondered at that this acceded leadership gradually developed itself into the assumption of suzerainty, and that Athens, from being the right hand, aspired to become the head. Thus, if the proper quota of men and money were not forthcoming from the contributory States, she at once had recourse to force, and inflicted upon the recusants whatever penalties seemed good in her eyes. Again, if any member of the confederacy attempted to secede it was promptly subdued, disarmed, and reduced to obedience. In this manner the supremacy of Athens became recognised, "partly as a fact established, resting on acquiescence rather than attachment or consent in the minds of the subjects; partly as a corollary from necessity of union combined with her superior force; while the latter point, superiority of force, as a legitimate title, stood more and more forward, both in the language of her speakers and in the conceptions of her citizens." But the same causes that formerly alienated the Ionian States from the leadership of Sparta soon rendered them impatient of the more galling yoke of Athens, and on the death of Cimon the Confederacy of Delos dissolved into its component parts.

The history of Rome also furnishes an apparent parallel to the American Union, though with one very important difference. On the outbreak of the Second Punic War the whole of the Italian peninsula was united under the supremacy of Rome. The different States preserved their municipal independence, and, as regards their internal administration, were, in every respect, self-governing. But they had no power to war upon one another, neither did they enjoy the privilege of referring their disputes to a National Council or Diet. Rome was above all, and held them all in her firm, unyielding grasp. One priceless blessing, however, thence resulted. "From the Rubicon to the Straits of Messina," says Arnold, "there were no more of the intolerable miseries of a plundering border warfare, no more wasting of lands, driving away of cattle, burning of houses, and carrying off the inhabitants into slavery." Then follows an illustration which, however applicable at the time, recent events have rendered inappropriate. "The Americans," he goes on to observe, "feel truly that, whatever may be the inconveniences of their Federal

Union, it has still the inestimable advantage of banishing war from the whole of their vast continent." An inestimable advantage, indeed, but one not rightly estimated, or, otherwise, how comes it that civil war is superadded to the other "inconveniences of their Federal Union"? It may be also worthy of a passing remark that at a critical period of the Second Punic War twelve of the thirty Roman colonies refused any further contributions to the common cause, whereupon the Consuls said to their deputies, "This is not merely declining to furnish troops and money—it is open rebellion." The devoted liberality, however, of the loyal colonies, and the perhaps calculating magnanimity of the Roman Senate, averted from the recusants the just punishment of their pusillanimous selfishness, and deprived the modern journalist of "a case in point."

The secession of the Commons to Mons Sacer had nothing in common with the severance of the American Union any more than the wars of the Barons with King John, though these two movements were not without features of mutual resemblance. The exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, the wars of the Holy League in France, the fierce struggle between King and Parliament in this country, and many similar instances of civil and religious strife, fall wide of the mark. Scarcely more analogous is the American War of Independence, or the separation of Greece from Turkey, or the successful revolt of the Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere. In all these cases the appeal to arms was justified by misgovernment, and in some by positive and gross oppression. To the same category belongs the union of the seven Protestant Princes at Utrecht, who, though independent of each other, and possessing different and even antagonistic interests, combined together in defence of their religion and their liberty, and threw off the Spanish yoke. The more recent secession of the Belgic provinces from the kingdom of the Netherlands was also brought about by a general difference in religion, language, and commercial interests, though these latent causes may possibly have been stimulated into action by collateral motives of individual advancement.

The most nearly approaching precedent in European history is undoubtedly the civil war that agitated Switzerland during



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN THE REGENT'S PARK ON WHIT MONDAY.



he latter half of the year 1847. But here, too, was one essential point of difference, in that there could be no question of the illegality of the objects aimed at by the Sonderbund, or Separate League, of the seven cantons. In the sixth article of the Federal pact it is expressly laid down that "No alliances shall be formed by the cantons among each other prejudicial either to the general confederacy, or to the rights of the other cantons." Now, a decided majority of the cantons having voted and accomplished the expulsion of the Jesuits, it was plainly incompetent for the minority to enroll themselves into an armed union for the purpose of bringing back those general disturbers of the peace of households. The promptitude and energy of Colonel Dufour fortunately prevented the consequent commotion from assuming larger proportions through the sympathetic intervention of Austria, and with the speedy reduction of Friburg and Lucerne internal peace was restored, and the disruption of the Helvetic Commonwealth indefinitely deferred.

After all, what avails it to search for precedents, even if such are to be found? Whatever the leaders of a great political movement may do, the people, when fairly roused, care little to know how others have acted in similar circumstances. They trust rather to their own instincts, and are propelled by the impulses which they themselves feel. In default of absolute tyranny, religious differences, and antagonistic commercial interests, let it suffice, for once, to consider communities as individuals, and to recognise "incompatibility of temper" as adequate grounds for separation. The high-born, hot-blooded, generous, impulsive South can no longer put up with the pretentious vulgarity, the meanness, the calculating selfishness of the North. Edith elopes from Mr. Dombey. Is the case so rare that men should regard it as a matter of special wonder? But, if the two cannot live together in peace, there is surely no necessity for their living apart in enmity. At present, indeed, the Federal Government passionately refuses to listen to mediation, and, with frantic imprecations, swears to bring back and chain to its hearth the fickle and faithless Confederacy. But after a while better councils will prevail. The voice of reason will make itself heard, and the first burst of angry and wounded feelings will subside into a silent and forgiving sorrow. The secession is a fact that cannot be got over. It has taken place, and no demonstration of force, however successful, can ever efface its memory. The Southern States can never be brought back to the Union on equal terms, and on any other they will only be held in subjection by a military despotism. It remains for the North to decide if it will purchase victory at the price of liberty.

### THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

THE volunteer demonstration in the Regent's Park on Monday week is depicted on the previous page. The Surrey Mounted Rifles and the 1st Middlesex Light Horse, made a conspicuous figure on this occasion, not only in a military point of view, but as police to keep the unruly crowd in order. The other corps present were the South Middlesex, under Lord Ranelagh; the West Middlesex, under Lord Radstock; the Six-Foot Guards, under Colonel Bruce; the 1st Middlesex Artillery; the St. George's, under Colonel Lindsay; the 1st City of London, and the Tower Hamlets. As these corps, united, numbered more than 1500, they made a very respectable show, and their evolutions were performed steadily and well.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

There was an important debate in the French Senate on Saturday on the bill for calling out the contingent of 100,000 men. The Opposition, led by M. Picard, objected to the keeping up of such an immense army in time of peace, and pointed out the drain it imposed on the country, both in men and money. General Allard, on the part of the Government, argued that an army of 600,000 men was necessary for the defence of the country, and the obsequious Senate passed the bill by 230 against 7.

The Emperor and Empress were to have gone to Fontainebleau on Thursday. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde will leave Paris on Sunday for Algeria. They will afterwards visit Spain and Syria.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the bill for the modification of the import duties on grain, flour, and other alimentary commodities, was agreed to by 228 against 12 votes.

A reinforcement of 1750 soldiers has been dispatched to the French expeditionary corps in Cochinchina.

The *Pays* denies the statement of some Belgian journals that Count Cavour is expected in Paris.

The difficulty with regard to the masonic election seems to have been settled (for the present at least) by the resignation of Prince Napoleon. An official notice from the Prefect of Police was yesterday week affixed to the doors of the masonic lodge, suspending all meetings of the lodges of the "Grand Orient" until October next. Prince Napoleon therefore declared, through his private secretary, that "after the measures taken by the Prefect of Police, all discussion on this subject is useless, and can only do harm to the masonic order." He therefore "desires that his name may no longer be mixed up in the discussion."

### SPAIN.

The Spanish papers publish a long official document addressed to the Queen of Spain by O'Donnell, explaining and vindicating the annexation of San Domingo. This document, which is somewhat hyperbolic in language, represents the conduct of Spain in the most chivalrous, disinterested, and even self-sacrificing light. Nothing whatever but the purest regard for the welfare of the Dominicans induced the Spanish Government to accept the addition to their dominions.

The relations between Spain and Morocco appear very unsettled. There is a constant movement among the Spanish vessels stationed at Algiers, and conferences are frequent between the Admiral of the fleet and the commander of the forces. There seems a probability of the fall of the Emperor of Morocco, with whom Soliman Abbas disputes the throne, and the latter is thought to be opposed to the Spanish claims and pretensions. The Spanish journals assert that England favours the pretensions of Soliman. The *Correspondencia Aduanera* assures us, however, "there is no fear of war with Morocco." The Government has decided not to undertake a war on a question of money.

It is announced that the Court of Spain will maintain a representative near Francis II. so long as he remains in Italy.

### PRUSSIA.

On Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, replying to a question addressed to him in reference to the right of citizenship of those persons who had received the King's amnesty, said that the right of Prussian citizenship was forfeited by a stay of ten years abroad. He said, also, that the amnesty only cancelled other disqualifications which had been pronounced against the refugees, the right of citizenship being a public one, and not belonging to the category of those the forfeiture of which constituted a punishment remissible by amnesty. The Government assumed, however, that the persons who had received an amnesty were no longer to be suspected on account of the offences which had been forgiven them.

The Bill on Military Reform was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. The Minister of Finance, in reply to a question which was addressed to him, said:—"The right of the representatives of the nation to vote the supplies for the maintenance of the army does not admit of a doubt. If ever there were a conflict between that right and the rights of the supreme Commander-in-Chief of the army, the solution of the difficulty could not be sought for apart from the Constitution, but in the Constitution itself."

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The debate on M. Deak's proposition still proceeds in the Hungarian Diet. Count Zichy addressed the sitting a few days since, and strongly urged a pacific arrangement, expressing his belief that the Emperor had the intention of governing constitutionally. The Assembly highly applauded the Count's speech.

We read in the Vienna letter of the *Times*:—"Complaints are received from various parts of Hungary of the excessive severity of the officers who have the command of the troops which are employed in disarming, but there is no reason to believe that they systematically either harass or oppress the people. Every now and then an undisciplined officer performs his unpleasant duty in a rude and arbitrary way, and when such is the case the Hungarian papers raise the loudest possible outcry. Sixty-two men are billeted on the Burgomaster of Gran, who now resides in his stable; 50 on the Captain of the city, and 36 on M. Burian, an engineer, who lives in lodgings. On the 19th inst. only 86 of the inhabitants of Gran—widows, greybeards, and Jews—had paid up their arrears of taxes, so that the Government has no great reason to be content with the result of its measure. Many families have quitted Debreczin, Grosswardein, and other large Hungarian towns, and left their houses and goods to the tender mercies of the troops. The breach between the Hungarians and the dynasty daily becomes wider, and very few persons on the other side of the Leitha believe that it can be filled up."

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

On Monday and Tuesday conflicts between the police and the people took place before the Carmelite Church at Warsaw, occasioned by the former taking down the names of those who sang the National Hymn. Gendarmes were dispatched to the scene of the disturbances, and re-established order. A proclamation, signed by the Governor's Deputy, has been posted up at the corners of the streets, exhorting the people to keep the peace, otherwise, it says, severe measures will be taken.

According to a law just published the peasants of Russian-Poland will be relieved from all compulsory labour on the 1st of October next.

Admiral Paniutin has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction in the place of M. Kowalewski, who has tendered his resignation. Prince Gortschakoff, the Governor of Poland, is seriously ill, and General Merchelewicz, the military Governor of Warsaw, has been entrusted with the supreme control of the civil administration.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* has the following:—"The *Glos of Leopold*, in its number of the 8th, defies the authorities of Warsaw to contradict the following statements:—"That on the 8th of April a cross had been broken—that the priest who carried it was sabred—that the singing of religious hymns in the churches was interdicted—that the faithful were forbidden to visit in crowds the temples of God—that on the 26th of April a detachment of troops entered the church of Kolo, where a funeral service was about to be performed, drove out the persons present, upset the catafalque, broke the wax candles, &c."

To all these falsehoods we give the most categorical contradiction. That relative to the interdiction to visiting the churches has already been refuted. As to the cross, it was not carried by a priest, but by a well-known demagogue, who broke it himself on a soldier's head. This demagogue was arrested, and is now in confinement at Novogorodsk. As the cross was not carried by a priest, it is needless to say that no such person was sabred. It was not religious hymns, but seditious songs, the singing of which was interdicted in the churches, and certainly no Government in Europe would have permitted them. The incident of Kolo is false.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Omar Pacha has published a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the Herzegovina promising them in the name of the Sultan a full pardon, a remission of arrears of taxes, and the concession of entire freedom of worship, along with various privileges of local self-government, provided they will desist from a course of rebellion against the authority of the Government. The proclamation has not produced the effect which it sought. The insurgents refuse to lay down their arms, and seem determined to brave a struggle with the Ottoman troops.

A telegram has been received at Paris from Constantinople announcing that the International Conference had accepted the proposition of France that Syria should be governed by a single Christian Chief. The proposal of England was that there should be a single chief, but not a native.

### GREECE.

The capital of Greece is in a very agitated state, owing to what appears to be the discovery of some conspiracy against the Government. A telegram from Athens informs us that several officers of high rank were arrested on the 28th, and domiciliary visits were subsequently made. The Ministers had been hastily summoned to meet in council.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

The principal intelligence from Calcutta by the overland mail is the issue on the 22nd ult. of a *Gazette Extraordinary* containing the long-looked-for scheme for the amalgamation of the Queen's and Indian forces. It is a document of such a length (eight or ten columns of small type) that we must leave those of our readers who are interested in the matter to consult the daily journals of Monday last.

The news from Hong-Kong comes down to the 15th of April. The expedition up the Yang-tse River was looked on as perfectly successful, and the beneficial results likely to ensue from it absorbed public attention. There is no news from Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Bruce arrived at Peking on the 26th of March. M. de Bourboulon, the French Minister to China, has also installed himself at Peking. He made his entrance into the capital of the Celestial Empire on the 25th of March, accompanied by all the members of the Embassy and different officers of the army attached to his suite. He immediately proceeded to the Catholic Church, where a Te Deum was performed. On the following day he paid a visit to Prince Kung, President of the Tribunal of Foreign Affairs, and on the 27th he received the visit of the mandarins, chief officers of the Crown, and the representatives of the foreign Powers.

The Emperor was soon expected to revisit the capital. The rebels were troublesome, and increasing in ferocity.

**SALMON.**—An important meeting to consider the best means of preserving salmon in our fisheries was held yesterday week—Lord Saltoun in the chair. Some startling information was communicated with reference to the enormous exportation of salmon to France during the spawning season. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon Lord John Russell for the purpose of asking him to employ his influence with the French Government in order to mitigate an evil which was injurious to the health of our neighbours as well as destructive to one of the most valuable of British fisheries. The ingenious manner in which the salmon is smuggled over to France renders detection very difficult.

## THE CONFLICT IN AMERICA.

We have intelligence from the United States to the 18th ult. War-like preparations continue on the grandest scale, but there is still no appearance of an immediate conflict.

The coast of Virginia is completely blockaded, and the principal Southern ports—Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans—labour under similar disabilities.

Thirty-one thousand troops were in Washington on the 14th ult.; and General Butler, with 2000 men and a section of artillery, had taken possession of Baltimore without resistance. This officer has been appointed to the command in chief of the Massachusetts regiments by the Governor of that State, and no stronger evidence can be given of the unanimity of the North against the seceders than the offer of this command to the gentleman in question and his acceptance of it. General Butler was the nominee for Governor of Massachusetts of the Breckenridge or pro-Southern Democracy in the election of last November, and the life-long political opponent of the Governor who has placed him at the head of the Bay State regiments.

Virginia has been admitted into the Southern Confederacy by the Montgomery Congress; but we also hear that the Union movement is spreading among the citizens of the "Old Dominion." A convention of representatives of its western division, in which forty counties are represented, was sitting to consider a proposition for its formation into a separate State, and the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania had pledged themselves to support the Unionists in that district. As there are scarcely any slaves in Western Virginia, the new State, if it should be formed, will join the Federal Union.

It is stated that the remains of Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon by the Virginians.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a resolution maintaining the neutrality of the State, and approving the Governor's refusal to supply troops to the Federal Government.

The Maryland Legislature has adopted a resolution condemning the war, and censuring the interference of the Federal troops. But the Governor had called for four regiments to support the Federal Government within the limits of Maryland, or to protect the capital.

It is reported that the Governors of all the Free Western States have asked for and obtained from President Lincoln a pledge that no compromise or cessation of war shall take place until the national flag floats over all the national property.

The Federal Government has notified to the foreign Powers that it will cease to hold intercourse with any foreign Power which recognises any commissioners from the rebel States.

Earthworks were to be erected all along the railroads from the North through Maryland to Washington, which is now completely encircled with encampments, controlling all the railways. Two thousand two hundred muskets and four thousand pikes had been seized in Baltimore, and the manufacturers had been arrested. Two schooners laden with arms had also been seized.

The Secessionists threatened Fort Monroe, but were compelled to retire. An attack on a large scale is, however, anticipated. Ammunition and heavy ordnance continue to arrive at Harper's Ferry from the South. Advices from Montgomery state that President Davis will command the Southern forces in person.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Federal Treasury, invites offers at current rates for a loan of 9,000,000 dollars.

The reported negro insurrection in Owen county, Kentucky, is contradicted.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that a secret agent of the French Government is travelling through the Southern States.

The New Orleans telegraph states that the remainder of the Federal troops in Texas have surrendered to the Secessionists.

A telegram, dated Gardner's Island, New York, the 13th ult., says:—"Two privateers were captured by a frigate between this island and Montank on Saturday afternoon, after three hours' severe cannonading. They were towed into New London on Saturday night." This statement lacked confirmation.

The *Nashville Banner* announces that a vessel had reached New Orleans from Europe with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States.

The following account of another disastrous scene in St. Louis, May 11, has been received:—

The city of St. Louis was the scene of another terrible tragedy on Saturday night. The Horse Guard, while marching through the streets, was halted at and reviled by a large crowd of excited citizens, and, finally, a pistol-shot was fired into the ranks by, it is said, a boy. The troops wheeled and fired upon the crowd, discharging several volleys. Owing to a lack of discipline, they broke up their ranks and fired at random, killing and wounding some of their own men, as well as many citizens. An official account has been received from St. Louis of the previous disturbance, in which the military fired upon the mob. The account states that the mob fired revolvers, and sent volleys of stones at the troops, and the troops being assaulted, and several of them shot, they halted and fired on the mob; the order was then given to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed. Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has addressed a letter to General Butler, the commander of the Massachusetts troops, Maryland, in which he says:—

I think that your action in tendering to Governor Hicks the assistance of our Massachusetts troops to suppress a threatened servile insurrection among the hostile people of Maryland was unnecessary. I hope that the fuller despatches which are on their way from you may show reasons why I should modify my opinion concerning that particular instance; but in general I think that the matter of servile insurrection among a community in arms against the Federal Union is no longer to be regarded by our troops in a political but solely a military point of view, and it is to be contemplated as one of the inherent weaknesses of the enemy, from the disastrous operations of which we are under no obligation of a military character to guard them, in order that they may be enabled to improve the security which our arms would afford, so as to prosecute with more energy their traitorous attacks upon the Federal Government. The mode in which such outbreaks are to be considered should depend entirely upon the loyalty or disloyalty of the community in which they occur; and in the vicinity of Annapolis I can on this occasion perceive no reason of military policy why a force summoned to the defence of the Federal Government, at this moment of all others, should be offered to be diverted from its immediate duty, to help rebels, who stand with arms in their hands, obstructing its progress towards the city of Washington.

The special correspondent of the *Times* in America reports a strong sentiment existing in South Carolina of regret that the State is not under English and monarchical rule, the traditions of Royalty and of British connection being still preserved:—

The admiration for monarchical institutions on the English model, for privileged classes, and for a landed aristocracy and gentry, is undisguised and apparently genuine. With the pride of having achieved their independence is mingled in the South Carolinians' hearts a strange regret at the result and consequences, and many are they who "would go back to-morrow if we could." An intense affection for the British connection, a love of British habits and customs, a respect for British sentiment, law, authority, order, civilisation, and literature, pre-eminently distinguish the inhabitants of this State, who, glorying in their descent from ancient families on the three islands (*sic*), whose fortunes they still follow, and with whose members they maintain not unfrequently familiar relations, regard with an aversion of which it is impossible to give an idea to one who has not seen its manifestations the people of New England and the populations of the Northern States, whom they regard as tainted beyond cure by the venom of "Puritanism."

**RUMOUR SENDS THE CHANNEL FLEET TO GIBRALTAR**, in readiness to act in concert with the Mediterranean fleet, under Admiral Martin's command, should events require their presence in the Mediterranean waters.

**OUTRAGES IN BRITISH HONDURAS.**—The Indians of Honduras have invaded British territory, and burnt down the greater part of the township of Corosul. They have brutally ill-treated two British officers, sent to demand redress, and have threatened to attack, in force, the English settlement at Belize. In consequence of these outrages and threats, his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica (whose jurisdiction extends to British Honduras) dispatched two war-steamer, with detachments of the Royal Artillery and the 2nd West India Regiment, to Belize, with orders to remain on the defensive until he had received orders from Downing-street.



## AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

### THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The tranquillity which had been broken into by the late disturbance at Milan is now quite restored. The disorders arose, it will be remembered, out of the prohibition by the Vicar Capitular of the participation of the clergy in the national fête in June. About 100 persons are stated to have been arrested.

In Naples M. de San Martino, the new Lieutenant-Governor, has issued a circular in which he intimates the determination of the Government to uphold legality above and independent of all political parties. The circular, which is addressed to the public officers, urges the strict and impartial hearing of all complaints and accusations, the prompt dismissal of charges which are unsustained by proofs, and the faithful execution of the orders of the Government.

On Monday a band of "brigands" appeared in the suburbs of Sorà and threatened to enter the city. On being pursued by the Italian forces they recrossed the Roman frontier, after burning the village of Castelluccio.

### ROME.

The position of the Pontiff becomes daily more hazardous. Besides a discontented people, who are continually showing their hostility to his Government, and among whom a liberal manifestation is being organised for the 2nd of June (to-morrow), the presence of Francis II. on Roman territory, and the acts of Mgr. de Merode in furtherance of his schemes, are believed to be seriously compromising the Papal Government, and carrying it towards a crisis. The budget of expenses of the Government has only been covered by the sacrifice of the Campana Museum, which has been sold to France. It is asserted that encyclical letters are being secretly circulated with the object of exciting agitation among the clergy.

## DISTURBANCES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A LETTER from Halifax, dated May 16, says:—"The mob in St. John's Newfoundland, is now beyond all bounds of social order. From information received by telegraph we learn the mob was paramount in that city, and would not permit the Governor to open the Legislature on Monday last. A request has been made to the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, for troops to quell the disorder, the forces in St. John's being evidently insufficient. The Delta has accordingly left with 200 men of the 62nd Regiment under the command of Colonel Fordyce.

"This unfortunate state of things has not come unexpectedly; it has been the result of the violent political agitation that has existed in Newfoundland for years.

"H.M.S. Gladiator will leave Halifax harbour this evening, with other 200 men, connected with the 63rd Regiment, now stationed here, to join with the men of the 62nd to quell the "rebellion." The Admiral and fleet from Bermuda are expected here on Monday. The St. George, with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, will arrive with the Admiral."

## MISSIONARY DISASTERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

ABOUT the middle of 1859 "the Makololo mission" started from somewhere on the coast of Africa for a journey of a thousand miles to the tribes on the north of the Zambesi. As the object of much interest, it had been got up without regard to cost, with considerable forethought, and great knowledge of the country. The Rev. Holloway Helmore was the chief of the mission, assisted by Messrs. Price and Mackenzie. They were abundantly provided with waggons, oxen, drivers, guns, ammunition, clothing, blankets, and all that is necessary to life under the Equator. But this mission to a barbarous Central African tribe, across a thousand miles of very difficult country, was accompanied by Mrs. Helmore and her four children, by Mrs. Price and her baby, and female servants. How injudicious, if not cruel, this arrangement was is proved by the sequel. The following is an extract of a letter written by Mrs. Helmore to a member of her family, describing the journey across the desert to the Makololo territory, where she subsequently died, as also did her husband and some of their children, owing to the hardships they had to endure:—

The last stage of our journey has been, without exception, the most trying time of travelling I have experienced in Africa. We are now within the tropics, and on a journey we are more exposed than in a house; the heat during the day is intense, 102 degrees in the shade, and often affects me with faintness and giddiness; but the early mornings are still pleasantly cool. We may expect rain this month, and are longing for it as those only can long who have travelled through a dry and parched wilderness where no water is. Our poor oxen were at one time four, at another five, days without drink. It was quite painful to see how tame they were rendered by thirst; they crowded round the waggon, licking the water-casks, and putting their noses down to the dishes and basins, and then looked up to our faces, as if asking for water. We suffered very much ourselves from thirst, being obliged to economise the little we had in our vessels, not knowing when we should get more. We had guides, but they either could not or would not give us any information. Tuesday, the 6th instant, was one of the most trying days I ever passed. About sunrise the poor oxen, which had been painfully dragging the heavy waggons through the deep sand during the night, stopping now and then to draw breath, gave signs of giving up altogether. We had not gone as many miles as we had travelled hours. My husband now resolved to remain behind with one waggon and a single man, while I and the children and the rest of the people went forward with all the oxen, thinking that we should certainly reach water by night. We had had a very scanty supply the day before; the men had not tasted drink since breakfast until late in the evening—we divided a bottleful among four of them. There now remained five bottles of water; I gave my husband three, and reserved two for the children, expecting that we should get water first. It was a sorrowful parting, for we were all faint from thirst, and, of course, eating was out of the question; we were afraid even to do anything, lest exercise should aggravate our thirst. After dragging slowly on for four hours, the heat obliged us to stop. The poor children continually asked for water; I put them off as long as I could, and when they could be denied no longer, doled the precious fluid out a spoonful at a time to each of them. Poor Selina and Henry cried bitterly. Willie bore up manfully, but his sunken eyes showed how much he suffered. Occasionally I observed a convulsive twitching of his features, showing what an effort he was making to restrain his feelings. As for dear Lizzie, she did not utter a word of complaint, nor even ask for water, but lay on the ground all the day perfectly quiet, her lips quite parched and blackened. About sunset we made another attempt, and got on about five miles. The people then proposed going on with the oxen in search of water, promising to return with a supply to the waggon, but I urged their resting a little and then making another attempt, that we might possibly get near enough to walk on to it. They yielded, but the poor oxen to prevent their wandering, and laid down to sleep, having tasted neither food nor drink all day. None of us could eat. I gave the children a little dried fruit, slightly acid, in the middle of the day, but thirst took away all desire to eat. Once in the course of the afternoon dear Willie, after a desperate effort not to cry, suddenly asked me if he might go and drink the bottles. Of course I consented; and presently he called out to me, with much eagerness, that he had "found some." Poor little fellow! it must have been little indeed, for his sister Selina had drained them already. Soon after he called out that he had found another bottle of water. You can imagine the disappointment when I told him it was coconut oil melted by the heat. But this is a digression. I must go back to our outspanning about five p.m. The water was long since gone, and, as a last resource, just before dark, I divided among the children half a teacupful of wine and water which I had been reserving in case I should feel faint. They were revived by it, and said "how nice it was," though it scarcely allayed their thirst. Henry at length cried himself to sleep, and the rest were dozing feverishly. It was a beautiful moonlight night, but the air was hot and sultry. I sat in front of the waggon, unable to sleep, hoping that water might arrive before the children woke on another day. About half-past ten I saw some persons approaching; they proved to be two Bakalari bringing a tin canteen half full of water, and a note from Mrs. Price, saying that, having heard from the man we had sent forward of the trouble we were in, and being themselves not very far from the water, they had sent us all they had. The sound of water soon roused the children, who had tried in vain to sleep, and I shall not soon forget the rush they made to get a drink. There was not much, but enough for the present. I gave each of the children and men a cupful, and then drank myself; it was the first liquid that had entered my lips for more than twenty-four hours, and I had eaten nothing. All now slept comfortably except myself; my mind had been too much excited for sleep. And now a fresh disturbance arose—the poor oxen had smelt the water, and became very troublesome; the loose cattle crowding

about the waggon, licking and sniffing, and pushing their noses towards me, as if begging for water. At two o'clock I aroused the men, telling them that if we were to make another attempt to reach the water no time was to be lost. They were tired and faint, and very unwilling to move, but at last they got up, and began to unloose the oxen and drive them off without the waggon. I remonstrated, but in vain; they had lost all spirit. I was obliged to let them go, but they assured me I should have water sent as quickly as possible, and the cattle should be brought back again after they had drunk. They knew no more than I did the distance to the water. I felt anxious at their leaving us, at the thought of perhaps spending another day like the past; but they had not been gone more than half an hour when I saw in the bright moonlight a figure at a distance coming along the road. At first I could not make it out, it looked so tall; but on coming nearer who should it prove to be but my servant girl Kionece, eighteen years of age, carrying on her head an immense calabash holding about a painful of water! On hearing of our distress she volunteered to assist us. She had walked four hours. A young man had set out with her, but he had driven on the sheep the day before, a great distance, without either food or water, and became so exhausted that he lay down under a bush to rest, and on she came alone, in the dead of night, in a strange country, infested with lions, bearing her precious burden. Oh, how grateful I felt to her! I made a bed for the girl beside me in the forepart of the waggon; and the children having now slaked their thirst with the deliciously cool water, we slept till six o'clock. I made coffee, and offered some to Kionece and the young man, who had now come up. At first they declined it, saying the water was for me and the children. I had now the happiness of seeing the children enjoy a meal of tea and biscuits; and then, once more filling up my two bottles, I sent the calabash with the remainder of its contents to my husband, who by this time stood greatly in need of it. The distance was about twelve miles. I afterwards found that we were about the same from the water.

After a painful journey of seven months, the unfortunate missionaries arrived at their place of labour, and at Linyanti sought audience with the chief Sekeletu, whose people they hoped to convert. The chief was absent for two days, but an ox was sent, and when Sekeletu arrived he brought with him presents of beer. He had not been forewarned of the coming of the strangers, Dr. Livingstone not yet having been there. The chief was in a manner hospitable, but made the strangers live in temporary houses close to his own, although he lives on a spot unhealthy for Europeans, and he gave them his own hut to preach in. In a week Mr. and Mrs. Helmore, their four children, and all the servants, were prostrated with fever. Mr. Price, writing to Mr. Helmore's sister in England, thus tells the next part of the story:—

As I was going round one evening to see if they were all comfortable, I found the four children lying on a bed on the outside of the tent, and Mrs. Helmore by the side of the bed on a cushion. They were all asleep. I felt their foreheads, &c.; at last I came to dear little Henry: he was cold—he had just slept the sleep of death. I immediately went and informed his father, who was lying in the tent; he told me I had better not tell Mrs. Helmore till the morning. I took the child into the tent and wrapped up the body in a piece of carpeting, and engaged men to prepare a grave, that we might bury him the next morning. He was buried by the side of Malatei, my waggon-driver, who had died a few days previously. When it was told Mrs. Helmore she took no notice whatever, although it was her dear, precious little Henry. This was on March 7; on the 9th our dear little baby died. On the 11th Selina Helmore died, and on the same day Thabi of Lekatlong. On the 12th Mrs. Helmore died. After that Mr. Helmore, and Lizzie, and Willie improved considerably, until about the middle of April, when Mr. Helmore paid a visit to Sekeletu in the town, and came back very tired and feeling very unwell. From that time he became worse and worse, and on Friday afternoon, April 20, he fell into a kind of sleep, and remained in that state of unconsciousness for about thirty-five hours, and then, on the night of Saturday, breathed his last. All these I wrapped up and consigned coffinless to the silent tomb with my own hands, with the exception of my own child, which died in the arms of its mother, whilst she sat by my bedside as I lay helpless from fever.

Their own infant dead, their comrades dead, and with the two remaining orphan children in their charge, for these were by their father's latest wish to be sent back to England, Mr. Price and his wife, who had entirely lost the use of her legs, prepared to return south. He himself had to be carried or led from box to box while he was packing. But the Makololo, who had been quiet at first, now took advantage of the helplessness of the stranger. Openly and by force, if necessary, they began to rob him of his goods; even the clothes he had worn in the day were stolen at night from his bedside. A waggon was seized by Sekeletu himself, who then demanded oxen with which others could be trained, and then that the stranger should remain until his men had trained them. Tents, guns, powder, and shot were taken. At length, says Mr. Price, in a letter brought by the last African mail to the directors of the mission,

On the 19th of June, we left the town, accompanied by Sekeletu in his new waggon. In the evening we reached the river of Linyanti, and on the following day all the remaining goods were taken over in canoes. That being done, a message came to me from Sekeletu to this effect, that now the goods were on one side of the river and the waggons on the other, and that they would remain so until I went over and delivered up all Mr. Helmore's goods. I remonstrated, but in vain; I was like a lamb in a lion's mouth. A great many of my own things also I had to deliver up. Three cows, also, and several oxen were taken at that river. Having thus got a good draining there, I proceeded to the Chobe. I took out all my goods ready for crossing, and then a message came to me that Sekeletu had hitherto got only Mr. H.'s goods, and that now he must have mine. After a good deal of pleading I was allowed a few things for the journey, such as a couple of shirts, a vest or two, two or three pairs of trousers, an old coat that I had worn in England about two years, an old pair of shoes which I had on, &c. Alas, they had taken all my bed-clothing, with the exception of what was just sufficient for one bed. But before my oxen could cross the Chobe I must needs deliver up one blanket. Every grain of corn which I had for food for the men they had taken, and for all these things I did not even get a goat for slaughter for the road. These were my prospects for a journey of upwards of a thousand miles to Kuruman.

After a few days the poor missionary, with his helpless wife and the two orphans in his charge, were gathered together one night in the wilderness. Next morning the wife was dead, and he buried her under a tree, the only tree in the great plain of the Mababe. On the 20th of last February Mr. Price, with the two forlorn children and Mr. Mackenzie, had reached Kuruman. After a rest of six weeks or two months he meant to proceed with the children to Cape Town, and thence forward them to England, leaving himself still at the disposal of the mission. Mr. Price had heard that after his departure from the grave of his wife the body was disinterred and mutilated, and the face taken to Linyanti for exhibition.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.—A further report from the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861 brings the account of their proceedings down to the present time, when the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society are on the eve of opening, and the second Great Exhibition building is begun. To the Horticultural Society the commissioners have let twenty-two acres of the land purchased by them at South Kensington—the centre of the estate, forming an ornamental interior court to any buildings which may be hereafter erected along the fine open roads that have been constructed round the main square or heart of the property. The receipts from the gardens, after paying current expenses and interest on the money borrowed by the society for the formation of the gardens, and by the commissioners for the erection of arcades to enclose them, are to be divided equally between the society and the commissioners; in other words, the rent to be half the profits. In these new gardens is to be erected the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, towards the cost of which the sum of £6000 has been provided by public subscription. The report contains also the official documents relating to the second Great Exhibition of 1862. The land for it is granted by the Commissioners of 1851 rent free; and of the part of the building which is to be of a permanent character these Commissioners are willing to grant to the Society of Arts a long lease at a moderate ground-rent, on condition of the building being used solely for holding exhibitions and for purposes connected with the promotion of arts and manufactures. If next year's exhibition should not fall upon troublous times, there is every reason to hope very much concerning it. Since 1851 commerce has been so developed that a knowledge of the productions of other nations is a necessary part of mercantile education; population and wealth have greatly increased, and there have been numberless inventions and improvements in manufactures; and the desire to see, and by seeing to attain knowledge, coupled with the love of art, has received an extraordinary stimulus in all civilised countries. The report adverts to the refusal of the Commons' Committee of last year to sanction a separation of the collections in the British Museum, and says:—"We are not aware whether her Majesty's Government have come to any decision." This statement is signed by Lord Palmerston and nearly half the Cabinet.

## IRELAND.

THE GALWAY POSTAL SUBSIDY.—Those who are interested in the retention of the Galway postal subsidy as a local question have lost no time in pressing the subject upon the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant. An influential deputation waited upon his Excellency on Thursday week for the purpose of urging him to interpose his influence with a view to prevent the Postmaster-General from carrying his intention into effect. His Lordship returned a very favourable reply, expressing his sympathy with the views of the deputation, and stating that he should entreat for them the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.

THE DUBLIN ART-EXHIBITION.—The inauguration of the Royal Dublin Society's Art-Exhibition took place yesterday week under the most favourable circumstances, and proved a great and brilliant success. The Agricultural Hall, the naked walls and cold-looking roof of which sheltered cattle a short time since, has been transformed into a beautiful temple of the Fine Arts, as commodious as if it had been designed originally for this purpose, the work of an architect who gave his services gratuitously. It consists of a large central nave with a hall at either side. The lateral halls are appropriated to pictures, the central containing sculptures, bronzes, and works of ornamental art. There are, besides, galleries furnished with a great variety of art and manufacturing skill, collected from all parts of the world. The whole are arranged with admirable taste, reflecting the highest credit on the several committees and the secretaries. The Lord Lieutenant arrived at a quarter before two o'clock. A guard of honour lined the passage to the hall. His Excellency was conducted through the various departments of the exhibition by Mr. Gilbert Sanders, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Judge Berwick, the band meantime playing a new march composed by Dr. Stewart. Having returned to the dais, his Excellency said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I feel now qualified to congratulate the society and the city upon the beautiful collection that has been made, and I now declare the exhibition to be open." Sir Bernard Burke, as Ulster King-at-Arms, then officially declared that the Exhibition of Fine Arts and Ornamental Art for 1861 was open.

SHOCKING MURDER IN PARSONSTOWN.—The correspondent of a Dublin paper, writing from Parsonstown on Friday week, says:—"Much excitement was created in this town at an early hour this morning by the announcement that an aged army pensioner, named Silvester Kinsella, who was a groom in the service of John Quinn, Esq., in John's-place, in this town, had just been brutally murdered by a young man named Briscoe, employed in the same establishment. The deceased was found with his brains dashed out, apparently by a cleaver, attention having been called to him by Briscoe, who said he had murdered him. An inquest has been held, at which Briscoe was present; but during the proceedings he did not speak. He maintained his self-possession; but at intervals, when the details of the fearful deed were given in evidence, his face became flushed and red, and his eyes rolled in his head, and he stared wildly at the spectators which crowded the court. A verdict of "Wilful murder" against him was returned; but the question of his sanity was not entered into."

## THE PROVINCES.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER AND "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—Another of the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" has been made to feel the weight of ecclesiastical authority. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was announced to preach in a church at Liverpool, but a notice formally prohibiting him from doing so was served upon the Incumbent by order of the Bishop of Chester. The Incumbent retaliated by reading to the congregation Mr. Wilson's sermon, so that the Bishop's mandate was really rendered nugatory.

FEROCEOUS ATTACK BY A DOG.—A Mr. Price was returning from Penkridge, near Stafford, with his wife's sister and child in a horse and trap, when a large dog sprang at the horse and seized him fast by the nose. The horse plunged violently in his efforts to free himself, but the dog succeeded in retaining his hold for a distance of nearly twenty yards along the road. At length, by the terrible struggles of the horse to rid himself of his assailant, the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, and Mr. Price, falling upon his head, sustained severe injuries. He has not spoken since. The horse, too, was so much hurt that it is feared it will have to be shot.

HOUSEBREAKING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Thursday week (near Newport, Bucks) Mr. Slade, farmer, returned home from his fields about two o'clock, and on entering his house was astonished to find a stranger, dressed in his (Mr. Slade's) best clothes, just about to make his exit at the front entrance. Scarcely had Mr. Slade put the question, "What business have you here?" than he was knocked on the head with the butt-end of his own gun, and had another blow on the shoulder. Mr. Slade closed with his assailant, and his cry of "Murder!" brought some neighbours to the spot. The thief was secured and the police sent for. He was divested of his newly-acquired garb, which was Mr. Slade's from shirt to gloves; nay, he had even put on a choice pomade. After stripping him one would have thought he would have soon confessed what he had done with his own clothes, but for two hours he remained quite obstinate, until the policeman told him he would at once take him in the cart to Newport lock-up with only his shirt on, when the thief said he had put them up the chimney of the best room, where they were afterwards found. It appears that he had placed a large muckfork in the parlour for a weapon of defence, and an open razor on the stairs landing.

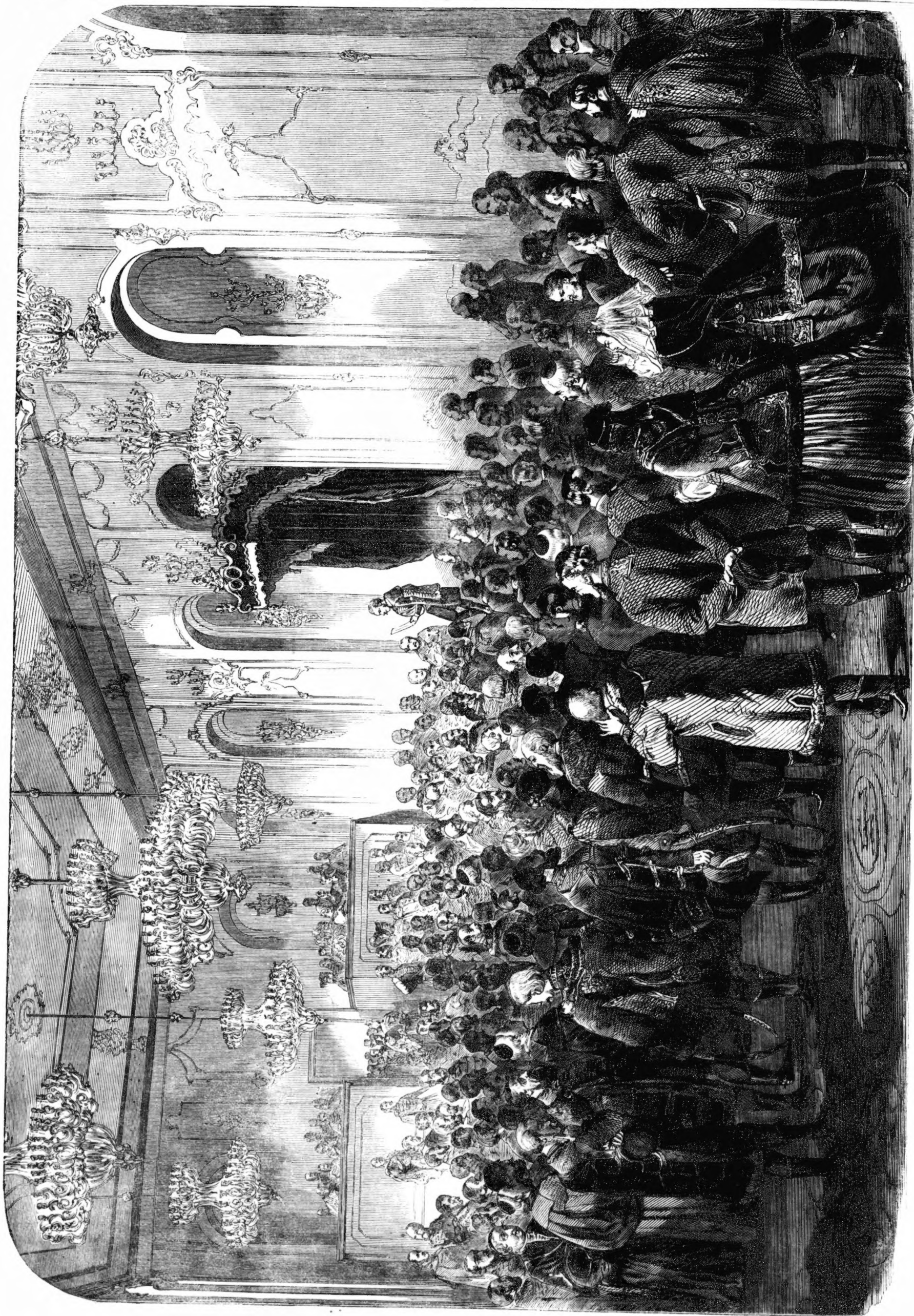
SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD.—Martha Oliver, wife of a journeyman saddler at Bristol, went to the police-office yesterday week, and requested to be taken into custody, as she had hung one of her little children because her husband had treated her badly. The bride-well-keeper sent off a police-officer to the house, bidding haste, as life might not be quite extinct, when she said, "No, it's of no use—I have done it—I could not bear to see her suffer, and I pulled her by the heels." The officer lost no time in proceeding to the house, and found that her statement was true. The lifeless body of the poor child was suspended from one of the bedposts. An inquest was held on Saturday. The mother was present in custody. She was poorly but neatly clad, and preserved a quiet, and indeed desponding, demeanour. It was stated in the room that she was respectfully connected, being the niece of a deceased magistrate of Bristol. The Coroner having duly cautioned the prisoner, she said, "I have nothing more to say than that I am guilty of her death. It was entirely through my husband's ill-conduct to me. He has been ill-using me for sixteen years. I had three children born diseased, and one he killed before it was born." A jurymen inquired whether she disliked the child? The prisoner said she loved it dearly: the reason she hung it was because she was weary of her life, and would sooner die than live. The Coroner then briefly summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

THIRTEEN PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A storm of peculiar severity visited part of Essex on Thursday week. The storm took a south-easterly direction, and its principal fury appears to have been felt at Rettendon and Battlesbridge, about nine miles from Chelmsford. It raged there so violently that the villagers huddled together, as if safety was to be found in numbers. Three families assembled in one room together with four other persons, when the lightning struck off the top of the chimney and descended into the apartment, prostrating them all (thirteen in number), and seriously injuring two of them, named John Havens and Eliza Marsh. Both were very severely burnt, the young girl remaining insensible for twenty minutes after she was struck. The underclothing of both of them was found full of small holes, as if it had been penetrated by shot. They still lie in a very dangerous state. The boat was cut completely off the foot of a little girl named Bom; but the other ten persons sustained little or no injury beyond the effects of a sudden prostration and the fright. The cottage clock, close to which the two injured persons were sitting, was greatly damaged; its chains appear to have exercised an attractive power over the electric fluid, as its most deadly force was spent in that direction, after which it escaped by the window, in which several panes of glass are broken. There is also a large hole in the end of the house, and it is otherwise very much shaken and damaged. In the adjacent parish of Raweth the fall of hail was fearful, the stones being so heavy as to kill the birds on the trees. One man states that he picked up twenty dead rooks, and could have picked up a hundred in the distance of a mile.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—At Hexham a marriage recently took place between Miss Parnell Harriet Waddilove, and Mr. Perceval Fenwick Clennell, of Harbottle Castle, in Lancashire. Mr. Clennell is deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman cut short the opening portion of the service, concluding thus:—"The causes for which matrimony was established are too obvious to need enumeration." In the portions addressed to the bridegroom following him and bowing his assent at the conclusion. The three portions commencing respectively, "Wilt thou have this woman," &c.; "I, M., take thee, N.," &c.; "With this ring I thee wed," &c., were written by the bridegroom on separate slips of paper, and numbered 1, 2, 3, respectively, and delivered to the clergyman *separatim*, duly signed "Perceval Fenwick Clennell." After reading No. 1, as described above, the rev. has notified to my comprehension that 'he will' having followed me in the reading, and having written, signed, and delivered the same with his own hand." The same form of announcement (with the necessary variation) was made after reading Nos. 2 and 3.

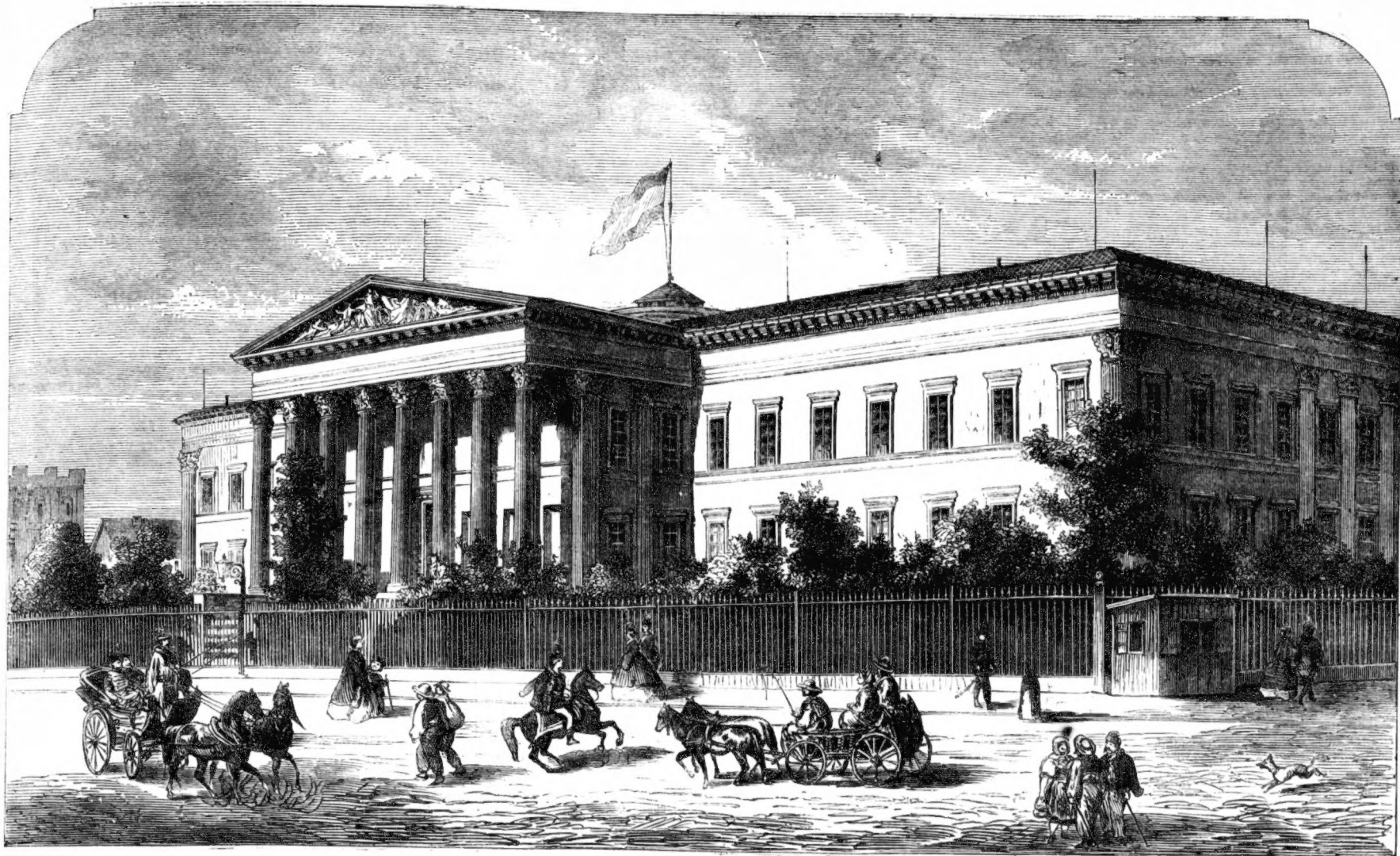
ANCIENT OATS.—A farmer, near Alnwick, having ploughed over an ancient encampment, recently noticed several heaps of strange-looking oats among his crop. Some of them were unusually tall and strong, with long, branching stemlets, while others had globular heads resembling the seed of the onion. The price, as it has been conjectured, has been a cavalry camp, and the oats, which were perhaps ripened under other skies, after lying covered with the debris of the camps for probably 2500 years, will again shoot into cereal beauty, and may add one or more permanent varieties to the stock of the English farmer.





MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET AT OFEN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY STELVING.)





THE HUNGARIAN DIET HOUSE AT PESTH.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

**MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN DIET AT OFEN.**

For some time preceding the meeting of the Hungarian Diet considerable excitement prevailed among the deputies generally, owing to the uncertainty which existed as to whether the sittings of the Diet were to be held at Pesth or Ofen. All doubts were, however,

set at rest by the issue of a notification by the senior President of the Lower House intimating that Ofen was the place decided on; and on the morning on which the first meeting of the Diet was held crowds of well-dressed persons were to be seen hurrying from Pesth across the chain-bridge leading to Ofen, where the Cardinal Primate

celebrated high mass. The magnates presented themselves in a body, and were greeted by shouts from the populace. The deputies were, however, comparatively few in number. The most conspicuous among them were Deak, Eötvös, Desseffy, and some others.

The proceedings commenced by the "Judex Curia," Count George



DINNER GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.



Apponyi, presenting himself to the Assembly as the Commissioner of the Diet appointed by the Emperor of Austria. The "Tavernicus," Count G. Majlath, read the Royal address, in which, after greeting the Diet, and imploring for it the Divine grace, the Emperor stated that it was his intention to have opened the Assembly in person, but that unexpected circumstances had prevented him. It was mentioned that the act of abdication, signed by King Ferdinand and the Archduke Francis Charles, was laid before the Diet in authorised translations, for the purpose of being incorporated with the laws. The address declared the Emperor's readiness to guarantee by his Royal oath the rights of the Hungarian nation, and that, consequently, it was to be expected that the nation would respect the rights of its King.

Count George Apponyi, President of the Hungarian Diet, commenced his political career as a secretary in the Hungarian Chancery, from which post he was raised to that of Court Secretary. Being a man of high connection and superior ability, and having been uniformly a firm adherent of the aristocratic Conservatives, that party chose him as their leader in the Diet. In that Assembly, to which he was elected in the year 1839, he at first made no great figure; but in the Diet of 1844 his talent as an orator and a politician was fully appreciated by the members of his own party. Apponyi energetically opposed the democratic movements as these gradually became more and more menacing, and the consequence was that the Conservatives regarded him as their staunchest defender. In 1844 Count Apponyi was created High Chancellor of Hungary, and, availing himself of the power with which that post invested him, he remodelled the system of administration in a manner which favoured the views of the Conservative party. The creation of Palatine Lieutenants in the Comitates, with instructions to exercise their functions conformably with the spirit of the Government, was the work of Apponyi. This system was vehemently opposed by the adverse party; but Apponyi remained firm to his purpose, though it caused him to lose his popularity without giving full satisfaction even to his own party. In the Diet of 1847 he maintained the contest against the Opposition party, but in 1848 he retired into private life.

In 1860 Count Apponyi was summoned to the Reichsrath. He now fills the post of "Judeus Curia," and, as Royal Commissioner of the newly-formed Hungarian Diet, he may be regarded as one of the most important and influential men in Hungary.

The illustration on page 346 furnishes an accurate representation of the exciting scene presented on the occasion of the opening meeting of the Hungarian Diet, to which we have referred above.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 161. PIERCE FIGHT ON THE ESTIMATES.

ON Thursday, May 23, the House resumed after the Whitsuntide holidays, and straightway there began a running fight upon the Navy Estimates, which for vigour, pertinacity, and fierceness have rarely been equalled. One lucky evening some weeks ago, when the House was nearly empty, Lord Clarence Paget got all his votes but two without opposition, indeed almost *sub silentio*, in an hour and a half, and it was probably with the hope of getting these two votes with something like the same facility that Supply was put upon the paper on this the first night after the holidays. "Few members," it was thought, "will be up; those that do come will probably be in good humour after the holidays; we will begin with Supply, and, no doubt, shall get the money easily." If this, however, was the dodge, it did not succeed, for, though it is true that few members were present, those who were there were so obstinately pertinacious in their criticisms, so determined in their resistance at every step, that, after four hours' debate, not a vote was got. Though Lord Clarence was so lucky on one occasion, as a rule the Estimates have been, and evidently will be, fought with unusual vehemence this year. The reason of this is probably twofold—first, they are presented to the House in a more detailed form this year than they ever were before, and consequently offer more salient points for opposition; and, secondly, there is really so little debatable business upon the paper, except the Budget and Estimates, this Session, that the House is compelled to expend its pugnacity upon these subjects or else to languish in inglorious inaction, or, like Hudibras's sword—

To eat into itself, for lack  
Of something else to hew and hack.

Indeed, has it not, in a measure, come to this latter pass already, for is not fighting against its own privileges very much like "eating into itself"? But to return to these Estimates. The first thing we have to notice is that Mr. Williams was not there; and, secondly, that Mr. Bright was. Hitherto Mr. Bright has taken little or no part in criticising the Estimates. Indeed, he has openly declared that he considers opposition to the Estimates, as the House is at present constituted, a mere futility and waste of breath; for, oppose as you will, the Estimates always pass intact. And no doubt he is right as to the impossibility of stopping an estimate, for with one exception—to wit, the vote for the salary of Otto Mündler, the travelling picture-buyer to the National Gallery, which was rejected on the motion of Lord Elcho three years ago—no vote has been refused for many years. Still, though the Opposition cannot get rid of objectionable estimates, it is probable, and something more, that able and pertinacious criticism does something towards preventing extravagant votes being proposed, and perhaps it was a reflection to this effect that brought Mr. Bright down on Thursday night. However this may be, he was there, and by his presence and speeches wonderfully strengthened the hands of the Opposition. Indeed, it is not too much to say that if Mr. Bright and the like of him were constantly to attend when the House is in Committee of Supply we should see the discussions on the Estimates assume a very different character. For many years, indeed, ever since the retirement of Mr. Joseph Hume, the financial battles have been very incoherent, disorganised, irregular, and confused affairs, and, consequently, useless and futile. Mr. Williams is zealous and honest, but, lacking sagacity, knowledge, and discretion, he seizes upon the strong points of an estimate and misses the weak, and thus not only wastes his breath but absolutely gives advantage to the Government.

#### NO HOUSE.

On Friday we had no House; and why? Friday is now a Government night. The Navy Estimates were again upon the paper. The Government wants the money. Why, then, did it not make a House? To this at present there is no satisfactory answer. At a quarter to four there were only some half-dozen members present. When Mr. Speaker marched into prayer there might have been twenty; but not a member of the Government was there. At five minutes to the hour one of the whips made his appearance, but he showed no anxiety to make a House. Some dozen members loitered about the lobby, but they were not urged to enter, and every body said that the Government did not want a House. At two minutes to four, however, the chief whip came down, and on being asked if a House was wanted replied "Certainly," and straightway began to whip the members in; but it was then too late, and at four o'clock, when Mr. Speaker counted the House, there were only thirty-six members present. Whilst Mr. Speaker was counting the chief whip was by his side, and seemed to be anxious for a House. But though Mr. Speaker did everything to help him by counting slowly to give time for members to enter, and again counting, and yet again, it was of no use. There were thirty-six and no more, and after some little hesitation Mr. Speaker, with evident reluctance, was obliged to report the fact, and declare that the House was adjourned. Now, what all this meant it is difficult to say. There were rumours without end as to its meaning. We are however, disposed to think that it was merely a mistake—some want of arrangement. Still it was a remarkable fact that no House was made upon a Government night

when the Estimates were down upon the paper—a fact which, as far as we remember, never occurred before.

"NEVER HALLOO TILL YOU ARE OUT OF THE WOOD."

It would have been well if the Liberals had remembered this proverb; but they did not. A fortnight ago they saw daylight. The Conservatives in pitched battle had been defeated. The majority, it is true, was not great, but it was sufficient. The wound inflicted upon their enemies was not very large, but it would do. "The proposal to repeal the tax upon tea instead of the excise duty on paper was a very taking one. It attracted seven or eight votes from the Liberal ranks, and yet we gained the victory. On the privilege question the ground is knocked from under our enemies by the desertion of Walpole, Heathcote, Henley, &c. There will be probably one more division upon the naked question whether the tax upon paper shall be repealed or not, and on that we shall beat them easily; for if paper beat tea it will by a still larger majority beat nothing. Hurrah! we are out of the wood." Such were the reasonings, the prophecies, the jubilant rejoicings of the Liberals a fortnight ago. "To triumph! Gladstone is all but victorious—knowledge is all but free." And there can be no doubt that, if nothing special had interfered, these prophecies would have been fulfilled, and Monday night would have seen the last battle fought and the victory won; but now, alas! all is suddenly changed. That bright light was not indicative of the wood's boundary; darkness has again closed around; the forest seems as interminable as ever. In short, to drop our metaphor, whilst we write the Budget is in imminent danger; hope of victory is vanishing, and perhaps before this paper reaches the hands of our readers may have entirely vanished, and the repeal of the paper tax still be an unaccomplished project.

#### THE FAT IN THE FIRE.

And, what is worse, it is Irish fat that is blazing; and, as we all know, there is no fat so combustible, so unquenchable, when it once ignites, as that. And now we will proceed to show how this conflagration broke out. We suppose all our readers have heard of a certain Galway Packet Company—it was established some few years ago. Its projector was that Mr. Lever who lately got elected as member for Galway. Father Daly, a Roman Catholic priest not unknown to fame, was one of its promoters; and Mr. Roebuck lent his shoulder to get it launched. The proposed object of the company was to form a line of steam-packets between Ireland and America, and thus to increase the commerce of the Green Isle. It was named "The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company"—"Royal mail" because it hoped, for a consideration, to carry the mails; and Lord Derby's Government justified this prophetic title by entering into a contract with the company binding the said company to carry certain mails and the Government to pay said company £3000 a voyage, which, according to calculation, would bring into the company's coffers no less a revenue than £79,000 a year. Well, about ten days ago, it appears that on the plea of nonfulfilment of the contract by the company this subsidy was withdrawn—or, at all events, notice was given that the subsidy would be withdrawn—and hence that Irish conflagration. And what a conflagration it is! Those only who have been in the midst of it can imagine its fierceness of aspect and the noise of its roar. Before the Whitsuntide holidays there were evident signs of its breaking out. One saw them in the quick and rapid movements of Mr. Lever; in the gatherings of knots of Irish members in the lobbies, in the streets, and at the clubs; and in the excited tones and violent gesticulations of the said gatherings; but it was not until Monday night that it broke out in all its violence. Thus much for the history of this remarkable outbreak. Its ultimate effects no one can foresee. At present it threatens to spread the direst ruin over Liberal hopes and Ministerial prospects. For assuredly these infuriated Irish members are masters of the situation: there are at least a dozen who usually support the Government, and, if these all go over, as they declare they must do, and as there is every reason to believe whilst we write that they will do, paper-tax repeal is done for, and, as at present appears, the Government will be in confusion.

#### NEWDEGATE AND SPOONER'S DUETTO.

On Monday, then, the House met to dispatch this important business of the paper duty, and something more; but before it settled down to its work it had to listen to a little duetto, executed by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner, upon the privilege question. Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner are, as is well known, colleagues and inseparable friends. *Arcades ambo et cantare parat, et respondere parati*; and whenever Mr. Newdegate twangs his lyre you are sure to hear as an accompaniment the sonorous bass of Mr. Spooner. The duetto, however, which these gentlemen performed did not excite much interest in the House, nor was it "accompanied" by the Conservative party. Indeed, when it was finished, and the two performers sought the approving votes of the audience, the great body of the Conservatives rose and marched out of the House, which was a curious sight to see, and not very pleasant, we should fancy, to the performers.

#### THE DEBATE.

And now came the business of the night—the great, important question, big with fate; but, singular enough, there was very little excitement in the House. None of the great speakers rose, and though the House was respectfully filled it was obvious that members did not attend to listen to the speeches, but to rest their limbs and to talk over the probabilities and possibilities of the result. No; the interest of the night was not inside, but outside; and the talk was not about paper, but about Galway, its packet company, the subsidy, and the atrocious injustice which the Government had done to Ireland. In short, the debate was a mere impertinence. The subject had been thrashed and thrashed until not a corn was left; and, moreover, the issue was changed. It was not a question of paper, but of subsidy to Galway, or the defeat of the Government and its overthrow, and possibly dissolution, which agitated members' minds; and it was outside the House, and not inside, where the agitation prevailed. Here, outside, there was agitation indeed. The lobbies were filled during the greater part of the evening, and mostly by Irishmen. Mr. Lever flitted about like a firefly; Father Daly, wherever he turned up, was surrounded by knots of his excited countrymen; and everywhere you heard in the familiar brogue excited tones, and everywhere you saw angry faces and violent gesticulation. And all this is not surprising. In England this withdrawal of a subsidy looks to be a small matter; but in Ireland it is not so. Government might have stopped all the English subsidies—the Cunard, the Dover, and the Peninsular and Oriental—and there would have been no disturbance; but Ireland is not England, and Celts are not Saxons. In the sister isle this has been exaggerated into another blow at "old Ireland;" and woe to the member who dares to give a vote to such a perfidious Government!

#### DIVISION, OR NO DIVISION?

"Shall we divide to-night?" "No." "Yes." "No." "Yes." "It is arranged that we shall divide, and Disraeli does not mean to oppose it." "No; but the Government will." Such was the uncertain state of matters up to the last. Meanwhile the House filled, until every part was choked up by members. House proper, galleries, lobbies—all were crammed. But, as will have been seen, there was no division. Disraeli and his party longed for one, but Palmerston opposed; and this is the reason why:—Several of the Government men had not turned up. One vote more would be secured, on Tuesday, from Flintshire, by delay; and moreover, perhaps, in a day or two something might be devised to damp down the Irish conflagration, or it might burn itself out, as it is the nature of conflagrations to do; and so delay was the mot-d'ordre. It could do no harm; it might do good. Of course the Conservatives made

themselves merry over this, and Disraeli had the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government upon the hip. But old Pam is not the man to be scared by "the world's dread laugh."

#### NOTABILITIES.

We have had some celebrities in the House during the past week. First, Mr. Adams, the new American Minister, made his appearance in place of Mr. Dallas, whose white head, "that good white head which all men know," has so often shone in the gallery; second, Mr. Achille Fould, the notable French Minister, paid us a visit. He came in company with Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, and on Monday night Mr. Fould and Mr. Cobden were seen side by side; for, lastly, Cobden is returned, and has again taken his seat. There were some thoughts of giving him an ovation as he entered; but he slid into his place so quietly and modestly that nothing of this sort was possible. And yet he deserved to be met with acclamation, whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the value of his treaty.

### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the usual time of meeting of the House of Commons only thirty-four members were present, and the House, according to the new rules, stood adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords met for only a short time on Monday night, and transacted no business of public interest.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET—MR. NEWDEGATE'S MOTION.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill,

Mr. NEWDEGATE, who had given notice of a motion condemning upon constitutional grounds the consolidation of the Budget in one bill, said he should not submit to the House those parts of it which consisted of abstract propositions, but simply the concluding operative portion:—"That it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, so that each of the taxes to which it relates may be separately treated." The hon. member entered into a constitutional argument to show that the form of the Government bill unduly aggrandised the power of the Ministers at the expense of that of the Parliament.

The resolution having been put from the Chair, and no other member rising,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the House seemed to be of opinion that the subject had been thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Newdegate, he thought, had not succeeded in presenting any new or material arguments from his point of view. He was entirely erroneous in supposing that the form of the bill limited the action of that House. According to the present forms of debate, many opportunities were afforded of considering the measure. He denied that any unworthy stratagem had been employed to interfere with the privileges of the other House. The form of the bill was in conformity with precedents and with the principles of the Constitution, as it bore upon the privileges of that House.

After some observations from Mr. Spooner in support of the motion,

Mr. HORSMAN objected to the motion as inopportune and inconvenient, and suggested its withdrawal.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY, thinking that any further objection to this bill should be taken in Committee, although concurring with Mr. Newdegate in the principle he wished to establish, must vote against the present motion.

On a division, the motion was rejected by 195 to 34.

#### THE PAPER DUTY.

The House then went into Committee upon the bill. Upon arriving at the fourth clause, repealing the excise duty upon paper, Mr. K. SEYMOUR opposed the clause, which he proposed to negative.

In the debate which ensued, the same arguments were employed on both sides as upon the second reading of the bill. In opposition to the repeal of the duty, it was urged that it surrendered a large amount of permanent taxation, which could not be reimposed, the remission of which would not have a reproductive effect; that the finances of the country would be thereby placed upon an insecure basis; that there was no general call for the repeal of the tax, which would be only a slight relief to the great mass of consumers; that a large portion of the £1,300,000 would go into the pockets of the proprietors of the penny newspapers; and that the war duties upon tea and sugar, the abandonment of which would largely benefit consumers and extend consumption, thereby covering the loss, had a prior and preferable claim, if it was wise or prudent to remit any taxation in the present aspect of public affairs, and if there was really a surplus of revenue available for the purpose, for the alleged surplus was derived from speculation.

These arguments were urged by Mr. Seymour, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Hennessy, Sir J. Walsh, Sir R. Peel, and Sir J. Ramsden, who, in a very forcible speech, added, upon the constitutional question, that the time was ill chosen to make the proposed change in the form of legislation; that the safest and most dignified course for the House to pursue was to follow precisely the same course as last year. In support of the clause repealing the duty it was contended that this was a tax already condemned by the House, which was pledged to repeal it; that, although its remission would not be directly reproductive, it would augment other sources of revenue; that paper was an ingredient used in other manufactures, which made the incidence of the tax peculiarly oppressive; that the excise regulations were vexatious to the makers of paper, which tended to narrow competition, it being difficult to define what was paper; and that there was no other tax open to so many objections.

Mr. Milnes, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Ayrton maintained these arguments.

Mr. MALLOR moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the Committee might come to a decision that night. Lord PALMERSTON was ready to assent to the adjournment, which was then agreed to.

The reports of the Committee of Supply and of the Committee of Ways and Means were brought up and agreed to.

Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in our colonies.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the matter had not escaped the attention of the Government; but pointed out that, as regarded such colonies as Jamaica, the question was one of the supply of labour rather than one of natural capability of production.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, the object of which is to correct a mistake which was made in an Act passed in 1857, which was intended to enable the General Assembly of New Zealand to create new provinces in the colony, and which, in fact, made it doubtful whether it had the power to do so.

Earl GREY took occasion to draw attention, in detail, to the distracted and unsatisfactory condition of New Zealand, expressing his surprise that the Government had brought forward no other measure in reference to that colony than the one now proposed.

Lord LYTTELTON stated that he was satisfied with the steps taken by the Government.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE entered at length into a history of the circumstances which had involved the colony in its present position. He was convinced, he said, that the Governor was right and Wiriwiri Kingi was wrong—an opinion corroborated by that of the present Chief Justice of the colony. Although the piece of ground at stake was but insignificant, the principle involved was most important. Having shown that no undue haste had been used in settling the right of selling and purchasing the land in question, he gave reasons why the institution of a tribunal for the decision of claims between colonists and natives would not be of the advantage expected to the latter, and took occasion to animadvert in strong terms on the interference of the Bishop of New Zealand and his missionaries, who were the principal advocates for the establishment of such tribunals. The question of land was a mere pretext, the whole affair was a struggle of nationalities—a movement which had been contemplated by the Maories for some years. With regard to the expenses of the war, the Government had repudiated the demand on the part of New Zealand that this country should pay not only for the troops, but for the militia and volunteers employed, and he was glad to see that the New Zealand Government was taking means to defray the expenses. Having reviewed the present chances of war and peace, he stated that, as the present Governor's period of office was nearly at an end, her Majesty's Government had thought fit to appoint Sir G. Grey at once to the Government of New Zealand; and, at the same time, to show their confidence in the present Governor, the Government had appointed him to another colonial government.



After a few words from Earl Grey in reply, the bill was read a second time. The other orders of the day being disposed of, their Lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. PRIVATE BUSINESS.

A considerable time was devoted to private business—in the discussion chiefly of the Dublin Corporation Water Bill and the Thames Embankment Bill, the latter bill, which stood for a second reading, being thrown out.

#### THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

The O'DONOGHUE inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to carry out the views of the Postmaster-General, expressed in a recent letter, and to annul the Galway contract?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the communication made to the Galway Company by the Postmaster-General was the decision of the Government, and it was competent to the parties concerned to make any representation they might think fit with regard to that communication. The correspondence had been ordered to be laid before the House, which would have an opportunity of judging of the matter.

#### AMERICA.—THE BLOCKADE.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, with reference to the blockade in America, that on the 19th and 29th of April the President of the United States declared an intention that the Southern ports would be blockaded. The blockade of the ports of North Carolina and Virginia had been duly notified by the naval commander, but no notification had been made of the blockade of the other ports. Fifteen days were to be allowed for vessels to come out of the blockaded ports; but no vessel was to be allowed to be sent to those ports for the purpose of bringing away property of British subjects.

Mr. T. DUNCAN asked what means had been taken for the protection of British subjects in the Slave States, on some of whom outrages had been committed? Some of them had been compelled to bear arms on behalf of the Confederate States; while, under the recent proclamation, many British sailors who were employed in the mercantile marine of those States, and were unable to get away, were liable to be treated as pirates.

Mr. B. OSBORNE protested against the statements of Mr. Duncane, who was prejudging the question. He had information which gave a direct contradiction to the statements of that gentleman.

Mr. BRIGHT said he thought nothing could be more injudicious or more unfortunate than that statements should be made in the House upon this subject on the faith of private letters. Whatever quarrel there might be between the Northern and Southern States, there could be no cause of quarrel between either section and this country. Our policy was neutrality, and we should avoid as much as possible discussions which might add to the difficulties of the Government in pursuing this wise line of policy.

Mr. GREGORY likewise deprecated statements founded upon private communications.

Mr. BOUVIER said that a neutral did not forfeit his ship and goods by breaking a blockade of which there had not been public notice, and not merely a formal notification, to their respective Governments. Would such notice be given?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the American Secretary of State had refused to give a general notification of the blockade, but left it to the commanding naval officer at each station to do so. Mr. Duncane had not stated any facts which could justify the interference of the Foreign Office. The Government had directed Admiral Milne to proceed to the coast of America with a sufficient squadron, and naval reinforcements had been ordered out; while Lord Lyons had received instructions to watch over the interests of British subjects. In conjunction with France, representations had been made to the Government of the United States on the subject of respect being paid to the property of neutrals.

#### BUSINESS OF PRIVATE MEMBERS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House at its rising do adjourn on Thursday.

Mr. BENTINCK complained of the deprivation of the time hitherto at the disposal of private members consequent on the recent alteration in the standing orders of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI complained that the Government did not take measures to keep a House.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government regretted the House was not made on the previous Friday, as they had business of their own for that evening. The Government would attend to that point in future. The adjournment was then agreed to.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved for a Select Committee to inquire how the funds voted by Parliament for the promotion of national education may be most efficiently and most economically applied in the case of neglected and destitute children.

Mr. LOWE said that the Government had no objection to an inquiry, but he objected to the terms in which the motion was made, for it assumed that the Commissioners of Education were wrong in their recommendations. That might turn out so on inquiry, but it was not desirable to start with that assumption. Nor could he admit the assumption that the funds voted by Parliament had been inefficiently and uneconomically applied. He also contended that, if assistance was extended to the class of schools indicated in the motion, it could not be done by the machinery of the education department of the Government. He proposed that the motion should stand for "an inquiry how the education of neglected and destitute children could be most efficiently and economically conducted."

After some discussion the motion, as modified, was agreed to.

#### PAPER.

Mr. NORRIS obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of the law relating to the free importation of foreign paper, whilst rags (the raw material for paper) are entirely prohibited, or subjected to a heavy export duty, in all those foreign countries.

The other orders were gone through, and the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, MAY 30.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, and in doing so stated that the Committee recommended some important alterations in it.

The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was further considered in Committee.

#### CRIMINAL PRACTICES.

Lord BROUGHAM brought up a bill to assimilate the practice in criminal cases to that which prevails in civil actions. He explained that the bill was identical with that which received the assent of the House last Session.

The New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

#### OFFICERS RESERVE (ROYAL NAVY) BILL.

The Duke of SOMERSET moved the second reading of this bill. He explained that this bill did not affect the naval reserve, from which it was quite distinct.

The Earl of HARDWICKE opposed the bill.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the bill was carried by a majority of 59 to 56.

#### THE LATE DEUSE CHIEF, SAID BEY.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the death of Said Bey, the Deuse chief, and to the treatment he had received whilst in prison.

Lord WODEHOUSE said he had every reason to believe, from the best authorities in Syria, that Said Bey had died from natural causes—viz., pulmonary consumption—and not from poison, as had been asserted.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. LANIGAN asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the representations made to her Majesty's Government on behalf of the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, relative to a recent letter of the Postmaster-General in reference to the Galway contract, had been considered, and with what result?

Lord PALMERSTON said that the only communication he had had on the subject was in answer to the communication made by the Postmaster-General. It was an elaborate statement, consisting of ten pages of closely-printed matter, dated yesterday, and reached him late yesterday afternoon. The statement would have to be considered with regard to the facts it contained, and, whenever the answer was prepared, the communication and answer should be laid before the House.

Mr. BEAMISH inquired whether that answer meant that a subsidy had not been given to the company?

Lord PALMERSTON had no hesitation in saying that it was the opinion of the Government that it would be advantageous to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom that a more rapid communication—the most rapid communication possible—should be established between the United Kingdom and North America. His belief was that Ireland was the part of the United Kingdom from which that communication could best and most securely be established; and her Majesty's Government were not in disposed to take into consideration, and to submit to the House, any proposal for establishing that communication which, founded upon open competition, might appear calculated to accomplish the object.

Colonel FRENCH inquired whether it was intended to continue the Galway contract?

Lord PALMERSTON said the House was in possession of all that had passed between the Government and the company.

#### CUSTOMS INLAND REVENUE BILL.—PAPER DUTY.

The House went into Committee on this bill.

Mr. MELLOR resumed the debate on the clause relating to the paper duty

and replied to the arguments advanced on a previous evening by Sir John Ramsden, Sir Robert Peel, and other members who had spoken in opposition to the clause. He expressed a hope that it was not true that those Irish members who had a quarrel with the Government were about to vote against them on that account, because that would raise an entirely false issue.

Mr. DISRAELI could not see how the House could hesitate to accept the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the reality of his surplus, nor could they doubt that the right hon. gentleman had made a due provision to meet the probable financial requirements of the year. He vindicated his party from the charge of having wasted the time of the House in opposing the Budget, asserting that they had acted in a strictly legitimate and constitutional way, at the same time admitting the full right of the Government to embody their financial proposals entire in one bill. Still he deprecated such a course on the present occasion as being impolitic and unnecessary, as it was calculated to bring about a collision with the House of Lords, simply because the House had last year exercised an undoubted right, to the great advantage of the country. Within the last thirty years the power of the House of Commons had considerably increased, but it must not be forgotten that the House of Lords at the present time possessed a great and growing influence, based upon the public conviction that the existence of such a House was necessary as an interposing power between the House of Commons and absolute legislation. Having thus vindicated himself and party from the charge of factious opposition, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to defend the course which he intended to take with regard to the particular question before the Committee. He laid it down as an unanswerable proposition that when taxation was imposed for the purposes of war the taxation ought to be remitted on the very first possible opportunity. Applying this principle to the existing circumstances, he insisted that the income tax ought to be regarded as, financially, a war tax; and that the whole of the surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be applied to its reduction. There ought also to be a reduction of the war tax upon tea, a step which was recommended not only by considerations connected with domestic consumption, but also by the prospect afforded to English consumers by the great market which was now opening in China. The House, it was true, had decided against that reduction; but the majority against it was so small that he thought that the present would be a fair opportunity for the reconsideration of that question, and he saw no reason why that opportunity should be thrown away. The choice of the House lay between the repeal of the excise duty upon an article of partial consumption and the remission of a war tax upon an article of universal demand. That the House had once passed a resolution in favour of the repeal of the paper duties went for nothing, since such a resolution was a mere expression of an opinion which, like the opinions of individuals, was liable to be modified, or changed by the pressure of circumstances. He had no intention of placing a surplus at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by rejecting the clause. His object was to apply that surplus to the remission of war taxes, to keep good faith with the great body of the people, to whom Parliament stood pledged upon general principles to reduce both the income tax and the tea and sugar duties. He denied that in the course thus taken by his party they had been influenced by a Ministerial squabble, and asserted that it was their intention again to test the opinion of the House on the subject, and that the present was the earliest and most fitting opportunity that had presented itself of doing so. He had now placed before the Committee a plain and important issue—whether they would keep good faith with the people, or whether they would give up a large amount of indirect taxation, to be replaced by an equal amount of direct taxation. And upon that issue he did not doubt the Committee would honestly decide.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no charge to make against particular individuals; but it was necessary, he thought, to vindicate the conduct of the Government in consequence of a statement which appeared in a newspaper of that day to the effect that the Government had determined to suspend the decision with regard to the Galway contract for six months, and that they would give to the company a sum of £36,000. That statement was a pure fabrication and a calumny. So far had the Government kept themselves perfectly free in the matter that, when the Prime Minister was requested to receive a deputation of Irish members on Monday morning on the subject of the repeal of the paper duties, it was considered that the deputation really sought to ascertain the intentions of the Government with regard to the Galway contract; and his noble friend positively refused to receive that deputation. It was true that the Government were ready at a fitting time to consider any advantageous proposition for establishing steam communication between Ireland and America, but that was a very different question to the Galway contract. Rather than that the Government should forfeit their honour by giving any pledge for the purpose of catching votes on that night's division, it would be better that ten Ministries should be overthrown and Parliament ten times dissolved. The noble Lord, having thus vindicated the honour of himself and his colleagues, proceeded to deal with the general question, contending that the House had already supported the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in all their previous stages, despite all the attacks, direct and indirect, which had been made upon them. Financially and constitutionally, every decision of the House had been in favour of the Government, and it might have been expected, therefore, that the opposition would cease. The noble Lord, having taunted the Opposition with pursuing a policy of a most obstructive character in regard to the financial measures of the Government, declared it to be the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to stand or fall by them.

In the course of a discussion that followed, Mr. LINDSAY supported the clause on the ground that the excise regulations impeded the manufacture of the article and restricted the commerce of the country. He said he thought that the great bulk of the people were much benefited by the cheap newspapers.

Mr. B. OSBORNE was glad the question had been brought to an issue, and was prepared to support the clause, not as a financial question, but as a matter of prudence, in order to put an end to a subject that might at some future time bring the two Houses of Parliament into collision. He attacked the Opposition for their persistent efforts to break up the Cabinet as a whole, or, at any rate, to weaken it by detaching from it one who was the life and soul of it.

Mr. COBDEN, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said that last year this proposition of the Government was opposed because the French Government would not permit the exportation of rags. All he could say on this subject was that the French Government had treated him with the most perfect good faith. It must be borne in mind that, if the French Government agreed to the export of rags to one country, the article could be easily sent to other countries. The French Government, therefore, whilst evincing every desire to meet the wishes of this country, retained the question of rags in their own hands. This disposed of the torrents of abuse which had been heaped upon the Emperor of the French and himself (Mr. Cobden) for his conduct in reference to the negotiations upon this subject, and it should be a warning to hon. gentlemen opposite to be more careful in future before they condemned persons engaged in such difficult and complicated matters. The hon. gentleman then addressed himself to the question of the paper duty, and said that the repeal of that duty was only a portion of the policy inaugurated twenty years ago; and if the Government should be overturned on this question, and that the gentlemen on the Opposition benches should come into power, they would have to conduct their Government upon the policy which they were now opposing. The opposite party, if they came into office, would either be compelled to falsify their policy or submit to be ejected immediately from their seats of office.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in an able and eloquent speech, defended his measures from the attacks which had been levelled against them. He denied that the duties on tea and sugar could be fairly considered as war duties. A false issue, too, had been raised between the paper duty and the tea and sugar duties, inasmuch as the repeal of the former would only involve a sacrifice of £1,200,000, whilst the reduction of the tea and sugar duties would involve a loss to the revenue of upwards of £2,500,000.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the financial measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer because he thought it was unwise in its arrangements; secondly, because it was a party manoeuvre; and, lastly, because it involved an unnecessary offence to the House of Lords.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a brief speech, charged the opposition as being one of party, and made up of the most discordant elements. He believed the merits of the question to be as clear as the sun at noonday, and he confidently looked to the result of the division that was then about to take place.

The Committee then divided. The numbers were—  
For the 4th clause of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill... 296  
Against it ... 281

Majority in favour of the Government ... 15

The result was received with tremendous cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—The emigration of Mormons to the Salt Lake settlement via Liverpool continued. On Tuesday morning upwards of fifty of the "brethren" left London by the North-Western Railway for the same destination, under the care of Elder Joseph Gibson, who stated his party would be augmented by a number of the "saints" at Peterborough, collected from the agricultural districts of Norfolk and Suffolk. Thirty years ago Joseph Smith organised the Mormon church with six members. At the present time the church in Utah consists of 4 presidents, 9 apostles, 2600 elders, 893 high priests, 1030 deacons, 352 priests, 430 teachers, 245 deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry but not yet ordained, and 350 missionaries abroad.

#### THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

We think we can discern symptoms that a crisis in the affairs of the Papacy is rapidly approaching. The French Government are never weary of proving to us by the extraordinary severity of their proceedings that nothing can be circulated in France from which they withhold their approbation; and now the attacks which M. About made with so much bitterness and so much success against the temporal power of the Pope are renewed, but in a different form, and evidently to suit a different and a less critical audience. Instead of a long and carefully-written volume, designed for the use of men of education, the Pope is now attacked in small and popular sheets, evidently intended for circulation from hand to hand, and for the instruction of those to whom a more elaborate invective would be inaccessible or unintelligible. One of these publications, bearing the name of a printer in Paris, we republish. Circulating as it does through the permission or connivance of the French Government, it affords a curious proof of the nature of the relations at this moment existing between the Church and her Eldest Son. It is entitled, in a spirit of bitter irony, "Our Holy Father the Pope":—

Always the same tune! In the street and at home, in the newspapers and in conversation, at church and at the pithouse, we hear nothing else but discussions on our Holy Father the Pope.

All this noise becomes tiresome. The poor dear old man may have made some mistakes; that is his misfortune; but it is his own look-out. If, as is said, he has broken faith with his people by making promises to them which he has never kept, I think that, after having exhausted their stock of patience, they have a right to say to him, "Holy Father, we beg you a thousand pardons for leaving you, but we prefer to have for a temporal leader a brave and gallant King who keeps his word." If, as is said, he curses modern civilisation, and believes that liberty is meant for him alone, what is to be done? Is not a shrug of the shoulders the best reply? If he mistakes obstinacy for dignity, the *non possumus* for magnanimity, Castelfidardo for a glorious battle-field, the abductions of Mortara and Bluth for acts of heroic virtue—truly, the infallibility of the Holy Father appears to me to be somewhat at fault. If, as is said, the Holy Father is doomed to fall headlong from the summit of his temporal power, it will only be by his own overbalance, and because he did not think it worth while to give a substructure to his edifice by deserving the love of his subjects; and that is his own look-out.

If the Holy Father followed in the steps of Christ, proving to us by his conduct that he is the first disciple of a kind and loving master; if, instead of reminding us of Peter's pence and the patrimony of the Church, he spoke to us of a celestial kingdom and of the treasures of faith and morality; if he banded himself a little less with rifled cannon, and a little more with the spiritual weapons with which he would teach us to overcome injustice, idleness, and debauchery; if, following in the steps of the Lord, he would drive the vendors out of the Temple that the whole edifice should contain only works of purity, charity, and piety; if, in a word, he only gave us as a command the holy Gospels, oh, then, we should vie with one another to give him a welcome! A thousand voices would shout, "Hail to the Pontiff we want! Long live the Holy Father!"

But if he shuts himself up in his *non possumus*—if he refuses to take one step to place himself on a level with the age, and to agree with Him who is the master of all ages—we have but one choice—to do without him.

Let this alarm no one. His fall cannot hurt us, because it is not he who saves us. His name is not to be found on the lips of Jesus Christ or of the Apostles. The first Christians did without him, and were none the worse for it. In fact, he has entered the Church with his tiara resplendent with jewels, with his cortege of proud prelates, holding out his foot to be kissed by those who approach his throne. He has come dictating laws to the Kings and Emperors of the earth, claiming for himself alone universal supremacy. He has come with his mouth full of invectives for his enemies, and for those who do not submit to his arbitrary decrees! He has come to abduct children from their mothers, to prohibit the clergy from marriage, to throw disorder broadcast into the Church of God. He has come shouting, "To arms, to arms!" and but recently we have all heard the echo of his bellicose shouts, "Stand by me, Zouaves! Lamoriciere to the rescue! Charge, Europe, in my name!"

And how can he, then, call himself the representative of the meek and humble Jesus, whose kingdom is not of this world, and who declined every crown, except a crown of thorns? How dare he claim the name of Him who came not to be waited upon, but to serve; who had no place where-withal to lay his head; whose followers were the poor, and indigent, and sick; who came only to bless us and to save us? How dare he compare himself to Him who blessed little children, and restored them to their mothers—who declares marriage honourable for all men—who has said, "Put back your sword into the scabbard, for all those who draw the sword shall perish by the sword!"

"And Jesus Christ said to his disciples, You know that those who rule our nations treat them with authority, and that their Princes exercise authority over them. With you this shall not be so, but otherwise. Let me not be called masters, for ye have but one Master, who is Christ, and ye are all brothers."

Let us, then, not trouble ourselves about the fate of the Holy Father. Let us acknowledge Jesus Christ as our only master. Yes, Jesus Christ, who gives to God only the title of Holy Father, and who has said to His disciples, "Call no one on earth your father, for you have only one Father, who is in heaven;" yes, Jesus Christ, who offers himself to us as master, pontiff, interceder, and saviour; Jesus Christ, in a word, who died, but who lives from century to century, and who promises to us an only substitute, only vicar, till He returns in person—the Holy Ghost—which He gives as a guide and a consoler to all those who put their trust in Him.

Let me resume: Leave to those whom it concerns the right of settling the affairs of Rome. Let us not trouble ourselves about the Pope. Let us take as a guide the holy Gospels, and as Master Jesus Christ alone.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The greatest distance run by this steamship during her late voyage to New York was on her eighth day out, when she ran 348 miles in the twenty-four hours—a speed of 14½ nautical miles per hour. The wind blew steadily against her from the westward, so that she could make but little use of her canvas, and the American papers inform us that only half her steam power was employed during the voyage. The consumption of coal during the passage was from 159 to 295 tons per day, and the entire distance, 3093 miles, was accomplished in ten days. On the 5th ult. the ship encountered a severe gale, "almost a hurricane." So confident had everybody been as regarded her steadiness under any circumstances that the ordinary precautions of securing furniture and other movable articles had not been taken. The large tables in the saloons, which had not been screwed down, were all overturned, and piled, together with chairs and lounges, in a broken heap. The Great Eastern was to have sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday last, the 25th ult., and (if not sold to the American Government) may therefore be expected in the Mersey on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.—The shareholders of the Crystal Palace some three years ago resolved to admit themselves free to the place on Sunday afternoon. A number of working men, to avail themselves of the privilege, formed themselves into clubs to facilitate and cheapen the cost of becoming shareholders. As they paid for their shares, in the main, by weekly instalments, many were glad to avail themselves of a gratuitous Sunday admission afforded some two years ago to all the intending shareholders not fully paid up in their clubs. These persons have conducted themselves invariably in such a manner as to induce the directors to repeat the experiment on a larger scale each year. Accordingly, on Sunday something like 40,000 persons were admitted to the palace and grounds, on the request of the shareholders connected with share clubs. Their conduct was unexceptionable. There was no drunkenness, though malt liquors were obtainable during the day, except from three to five o'clock. Most of the officials and directors and several gentlemen of mark were present, and paid close attention to the conduct of the visitors. 200 members of the share clubs acted as stewards on the occasion. From three o'clock till five the organ played a number of our most popular hymn and psalm tunes. All passed off quietly, and the arrangements of the railway company were excellent.

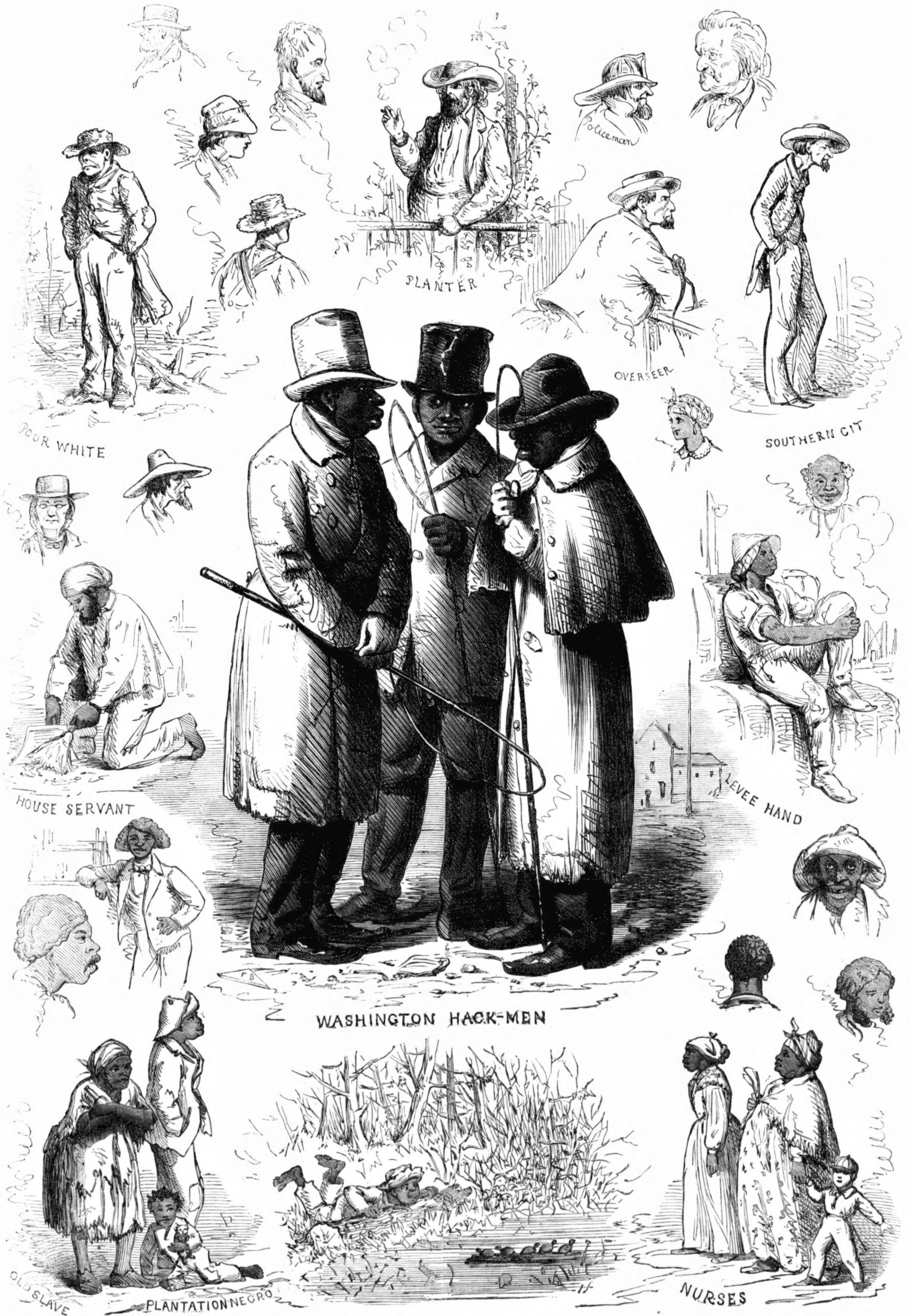
Mr. A. STEUART, M.P.—A long letter from this gentleman, dated from Banffshire, May 20, appears in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Saturday. In the course of it he says:—"It was right in medical advisers to say that lights, a crowd, and late hours might do no good. Happily they were wrong. I returned that night to Dr. Winslow's establishment, merely because I was informed that it was contrary to their rules for patients to sleep out. Steps had already been taken to obtain a regular discharge; and as I foresaw that public red-tapeism, and that alone, might cause a few days' delay, I left four days following on my own responsibility. My friends at Cambridge may be satisfied to learn that since then I have, in my native air, and giving moderate attention to my private business, been enjoying the best of health. . . . I should not be slow to accede to any intimation from old supporters either that I had failed to express their sentiments, or was likely in future not to be that they would wish their representative to be, otherwise I have no present intention of resigning into their hands the trust committed to me, as by the first week in June, at latest, or sooner, should I foresee a vote of first-rate consequence, it is my hope to be in my place at Westminster, with every confidence for most of the remaining weeks of the Session, with at least ordinary regularity."





SKETCHES OF AMERICAN CHARACTER: NORTH.—(DRAWN BY F. BELLEW.)







## SKETCHES OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

BY FRANK BELLEW.

THERE is one story which Americans take the greatest pleasure in telling Englishmen. I have heard it from at least a score of different persons, who have each individually assured me that he or she was the person spoken to. It is that of the English lady (generally a person of rank) who expresses great surprise at finding that a person from the States is not black. "Dear me, are you not very fair for an American?" she is reported to have said. "I thought all Americans were black." Without being quite so ignorant of the peculiarities of Brother Jonathan as this legend would make us appear, still, as a general rule, Englishmen have a rather shadowy idea of men and things across the Atlantic. At the present moment, when every eye is turned towards the New World, a few sketches of our American cousins, made by one who has spent ten years in observing American character, may not be uninteresting.

## NORTH.

**THE FIREMAN.**—In England the firemen do not form a class of particular interest, nor have they, that I am aware of, any specially-marked characteristics; but in the United States it is far different. There the fireman is the character of characters—his dress, his manners, his dialect, all distinguish him as belonging to a peculiar order of men—an order, too, so numerous as to form a large element in the population. Why there should be more conflagrations in the United States than elsewhere it would be hard to tell; but the fact of their daily occurrence renders a large force of extinguishers necessary. These firemen are all volunteers—a fine dashing set; and in their uniform of helmet, red shirt, and black trousers, look picturesque and efficient in the highest degree. Of course, in a democratic country no pursuit can be monopolised by any one class. The fire companies contain all classes and conditions of men; some who are refined and cultivated, and others who are low and rowdy; but the bulk of the force is composed of the rougher side of the respectable class, the hard-fisted mechanic and tradesman's assistant, with a few clerks and professional men. Day or night these volunteers are always ready to attend to the call of duty. If in bed, they jump up at the sound of the firebell with as much alacrity as would the youngest of doctors with an interesting case and a big fee as a stimulant. If they are at work they leave it, and no employer grudges the time, though lost to him, so well spent in the service of the community. They are a brave, generous set of fellows; and if they only display half the courage as "Fire Zouaves" fighting for their country that I have seen them show at a blazing building—well, I pity the Southerners that's all!

**THE FARMER.**—The American farmer is not a robust, jolly fellow, like the British article, but, as Mr. Weller would say, "on the contrary, quite the reverse." He is lean, slab-sided, and intelligent; does not believe in beer; never indulges in brandy-and-water, but drinks lemonade. He generally owns his farm, which is probably small—say forty or fifty acres—which he cultivates, more or less, thoroughly, according to the size of his family and the price of labour. He always has a nice house to live in, and usually a good vehicle of some kind in which to go to market and drive the family to church. As to diet, he lives chiefly on salt pork, corn dodgers, and weak tea. His life may be a happy one: I hope it is; but it must be uneventful and dreary to the last degree. Our English farmer *does* have a jollification now and then at the Blue Boar. But a prayer-meeting is about the merriest entertainment with which the Yankee ever treats himself.

**THE FARMER'S WIFE** is usually delicate in health, and "slo-mocking" (to use a word from the great unwritten dictionary) in dress. She is pious, like her husband, and passionately fond of weak tea and underdone bread. I have met with worthy exceptions; but, on the whole, the farmeress is no great favourite of mine. However, she makes a good wife and mother, so, if she is a little over-indictive towards "city folks," she having fulfilled the two chief portions of woman's mission, we must not be too severe on her.

**CHILDREN.**—I like American children. There is a quiet dignity, a freedom and frankness in their manners that is charming after the awkward bashfulness or boisterous hilarity of our own sturdy youngsters. American children are little gentlemen and ladies, not what is called old-fashioned, but more mental in temperament than their compatriots in Europe. Those of the better classes are frequently beautiful to a degree: such downy complexions, such soft eyes, such delicately-cut mouths can nowhere be found as amongst American children. Before the hardening process commences, before the angles of the face begin to show themselves and disfigure the Yankee physiognomy, the features are formed and finely chiseled. This gives a refinement to the countenance not to be met with in English children, whose little noses are generally shapeless bulbs, evincing no signs of the Roman or Grecian lines which they are destined to develop. American children are not generally disrespectful to their parents, as commonly supposed in England. Parents, certainly, do not treat their children with that violence which is considered necessary with us to produce a proper spirit of humility in the youthful mind, so that children approach their elders more fearlessly than with us, and, perhaps, some travellers have mistaken this confidence for want of respect. The fact is, American children treat no one with disrespect, not even strangers in the street, by their condition whatever it may.

**THE BIDDY** is an exotic, but she flourishes, with her crinoline, on Yankee soil. All domestic servants in the States are either black or Irish. The native-born white will be anything but a servant. In the Northern States "coloured servants" are hard to get and costly, so they are obliged to put up with Bridget and Michael, with all their airs and notions. But Biddy, though she is unpleasantly independent, works hard, is not fastidious about her food, does not require beer, and, above all, possesses not that sublime power of insolence known to our English domestics; so, on the whole, since circumstances render household servants necessary, they are not very much worse off in New York than in London.

**THE ROWDY** is an article of purely American invention. Other countries may produce ruffians, bullies, and blackguards, but America brings them to perfection: there they form a class, have political influence, elect judges and mayors, and curse and drink, and chew and fight more and more thoroughly than any other desperado in the world. But still the Rowdy is somewhat dignified by a certain amount of self-respect. He may kill you if you cross his path, but he will not go out of his way to molest you, and will never make offensive remarks to a mere passer-by, even though the individual be eccentric in appearance. He will not accept a drink from you unless you fill your glass with him, and certainly would never dream of begging for a "pint o' beer" or "drop o' gin": such baseness is reserved for an inferior being, the "sucker."

**HOTEL PROPRIETOR.**—To keep a hotel in America is a rather important business, and the proprietor is generally a little more important than the business. I think, on the whole, I prefer the landlord of the Blue Boar to the proprietor of the Saint Bumptious Hotel. In the first case you are welcome; in the second you are tolerated if you behave yourself and don't speak to the proprietor. I don't know why it is, but so it happens that most of the proprietors of American hotels are rather good-looking men. Perhaps it's the good living. Perhaps they are good-looking to start with, and take to the business in order to show themselves off.

**THE HOTEL CLERK** is a young man who has forgotten to be respectful without having learned to be polite. He is one of the most disagreeable things the traveller in America is obliged to encounter. Having free run of the barber's shop attached to every transatlantic hotel, he is usually curled and greased to the verge of insanity, besides being otherwise gorgeously got up. He is usually far above his business, so far that it is only to be regretted that he cannot go just a little further, and never come down again.

**THE POLICEMAN.**—The policeman represented in the Engraving is the New York article. Other cities have not yet put their police

in uniform: a brass star on the breast alone distinguishes them from ordinary mortals. The dress of the New York constable is blue, but made of finer material than that of the London policeman. He is a finely-made man, and apparently more powerful, and has certainly a more military air, than "Bobby"; otherwise, I do not know that he has any particularly marked characteristic. He wears a beard and moustache, or not, as he likes—his hair is left entirely to his own discretion—he is a tolerably efficient officer, with a tolerably efficient salary of £2 12s. (14 dollars) per week, to which he often makes a very handsome addition by honorariums from barkeepers.

**THE MILITIA MAN.**—In the different States' militia there are, of course, every conceivable variety of uniforms. Our Engraving, however, represents one of the 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard, the finest regiment in the United States, and the pride of the entire North. This regiment is composed of men of the highest character and position. It was one of the first to arrive in Washington when President Lincoln made his call for troops, and will ere long have an opportunity to prove its mettle and discipline on the field of battle. The American militia, like our riflemen, are unpaid volunteers. Their organisation is much the same, save that the Americans practically as well as theoretically elect their own officers.

**A FIFTH AVENUE GROUP.**—Fifth Avenue is the fashionable street of New York—the abode of the upper ten—the Park-lane of the Western metropolis. Any summer's evening groups of well-dressed men and women may be seen congregated on the broad flights of steps (called stoops) leading to the entrances of the superb white marble or brown stone mansions which constitute their avenue. The gentlemen will be smoking cigars, and the ladies chatting and eating bonbons. It is an out-of-door conversation, and presents one of the prettiest pictures of city life to be met with across the Atlantic.

## SOUTH.

**WASHINGTON HACKMAN.**—Black his face, push down his lips a trifle, and in place of those patient, suffering, bovine eyes substitute mean organs of a greenish-greyish tint, and the Washington hackman might pass muster in a review of London cab-drivers. To be sure, he has the national tendency to tuck his trousers into his boots, but this instinct is frequently counteracted or held in check by the circumstance of his having no boots in which to tuck anything, the stern blucher, the elegant highlow, or the mysterious *cordainiensis paradoxus* which belongs to the division sandal, but to no class, order, family, or genus, being frequently the style of case chosen for his marvellous African feet. But, though Sambo is no more of a beau than cabby, he is infinitely ahead of him in the elegance of his equipage. The black always drives a pair of horses, and his vehicle is of the pattern most used by private gentlemen in England. The Washington hackman always stands at the door of one of the principal hotels, with his turn-out in some convenient adjacent position, ready for a customer. Being a man of colour, and probably a slave, he never dares insult a fare, even did not his own natural politeness prevent such a catastrophe. As to his private habits, manners, and morals, I am not prepared to speak. I dare say he "tends Methodist meetin'," and takes a glass of rum whenever he can get it. At the present moment, poor fellow! he doubtless has a hard time of it, driving about Northern warriors who have come from their comfortable homes in the Free States, ready to march, bivouac, starve, suffer, slaughter, or be slaughtered, all on account of himself and a few other woolly heads.

**THE POOR WHITE.**—Of all the forlorn, joy-forsaken, weak anatomical preparations on the face of the globe, the poor white one sees on the banks of large Southern rivers is surely the most wretched. When the big gilded steamer snorts up to some wood or cotton dépôt to take in a freight or fuel, he drags himself down to the river's edge and looks at you with his hollow eyes—looks at you, or rather at the boat, as a skull would look at a bride, only he does not grin. He looks at you, and that is all. You pass on and leave him there to his swamps, his ague, his fever, and chewing tobacco. The poor white is one of the results of slavery, as we all know. Mrs. Beecher Stowe has told us about him. I never saw a poor white but I thought of the time in Australia when they used to kill the sheep only for the wool. The poor white is the mutton, and I doubt not he would like to have a little of it.

**SOUTHERN CIT.**—When fortune has placed a Southern man in such a position that he has been able to command good slices of beef and mutton from his youth up, with as much rest as his body needed, besides generous wines when he became exhausted, and cool shade when the "sun's perpendicular rays" rendered out-of-door exercise deleterious, and last, not least, an occasional trip to the cooler Northern States during the most unhealthy season of the year;—when a man of Southern birth is so happily situated, he generally grows up to be a fine full-fibred man, with strength enough in his loins to preserve the hollow of his back. He is, in fact, a tall, handsome, powerful man, and if belonging to the planter class has his full share of that air of high breeding which is the result of many generations of familiarity with good larders and good libraries, free from servile anxieties or mean necessities. But the South produces another class which dresses well, is weak in the lumbar regions, and often keeps a store, but has not that utterly hopeless look we see on the face of the poor white. This is the Southern cit. He eats and drinks pretty wholesome food, and counteracts any over-heathful effects of good diet by the excessive use of tobacco. He is rather flat in the chest, small in the arms, and thin in the legs. I don't think I am much afraid of him when he hasn't that long knife stuck into his pantaloons behind. Half the army of the Confederate States, I suspect, is made of such men as these, notwithstanding Mr. Russell's letters to the *Times*. When they come to the labour of war they will find themselves outworked by the superior stamina of the Northern branch of the family.

**THE HOUSE SERVANT.**—He is a meek, mild-eyed, though often hirsute man, half white, and altogether yellow, who performs some of the duties we award exclusively to the weaker sex. He is a slave, and more than tolerably happy if he has a mistress whose health is good and temperance serene, and a master who does not drink or gamble.

**THE LEVEE HAND.**—This is the article that puts bales of cotton, sacks of corn, and casks of sugar from the levee or wharf of New Orleans into the holds of vessels, or unloads the heavily-freighted steamers that come down the Mississippi. He is a deep-chested, powerful fellow, of much the same pattern as Mr. Ansdell's negro in this year's exhibition, though of course he cannot pretend to that superbly-fashionable magenta hue with which the artist invests his creation. The levee hand earns from 6s. to 8s. per day, which goes into the pocket of his master if he be a slave, as are most of his class. Free negroes generally prefer easier work and better pay; consequently they turn their sabbath attention to the keeping of barbers' shops or some similarly light occupation. On the subject of happiness our levee hand, like the great majority of his order, is neutral. He lives, moves, eats, drinks, does not seem to suffer; but the play of the mouth or the twinkle of the eye betrays the least sign of inward emotion. Here I may remark that I have noticed in the extreme Southern States, Louisiana and Mississippi, that the slaves seemed more gloomy than farther north. This was more particularly apparent in cases where the owners were of French or Spanish blood; and I have heard that these races do not make such kind masters as those of Anglo-Saxon origin.

**NURSES.**—"Mammy," as the old nurse is invariably called, is the most fortunate of her race. Situated as she is in the midst of the growing family, some of the young shoots take root in her heart, and bind her in with the other interests of the household. Sharing, though in a subordinate position, the affections of the children, she is regarded with special favour by the parents; and, as the sons and daughters grow up, they remember "Mammy" with particular

affection, whilst one or all make it their pleasure to provide comforts for her declining years. She is a person, also, of authority in the domestic establishment; her whims are humoured, and her opinion asked on all matters within her sphere. Her own children are the playmates of little "massa" and "missis," which places them in a peculiarly-favourable position for promotion to various posts of importance and profit round the house. But everybody knows Mammy from one or other of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's works, so far as caligraphic art can paint her. To those who feel further interested in her my pencil portrait may be acceptable.

**FIELD HANDS, AND OLD SLAVE.**—Here Mrs. Stowe has been before me and exhausted the subject; but my delineation I offer to fill the space beyond the scope of her art. You know all about them; allow me to present the portraits of your old friends.

**THE NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN** is a very different person to our guardian in blue. A rigid faint hat, slightly of the coalheaver pattern, is all that distinguishes him from the thief he captures. His staff, perhaps, may be taken as an additional badge of office; for he always carries that formidable implement conspicuously exposed in his hand. On the whole, I am inclined to think one would be about as safe in the clutches of Bill Sykes as in those of this gentleman; for, what with personal cupidity, political obligations, and indolence, he is about as excellent a protector as would be a Russian wolf in Kensington Gardens to look after the children.

**THE OTHER SKETCHES** represent heads of Southern character, from the white Judge to the little nigger who steals away to the side of the creek to catch suckers or trap mud-turtles.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

## MISSIONARY CHILDREN.

MUCH excitement has been created by an outrage on an able-bodied Englishman travelling in Prussia. Journalists, Parliamentarians, and Ministers grew so angry over this occurrence that the alliance between the two countries was at one time disturbed; but that we risked rather than pass over Captain Macdonald's injuries without expostulations adequately indignant. In another part of this Journal will be found a narrative of the suffering and death of half a dozen women and children travelling in Central Africa; and though this is not an affair of protocolling, it is at least as lamentable and perhaps as blameworthy as the other one, and we feel that some "representation" should be made about it too.

The expeditions of Dr. Livingstone, so favourable to the promotion of science, commerce, and Christianity, that we hardly know which of them has been benefited most, have naturally excited an increased interest in the natives of Central Africa. Missionary enterprise has been extended; brave Christian gentlemen have been sent hundreds of miles into the waste interior to found churches amongst the uttermost heathen; and nobler work can scarcely be conceived, even if these expeditions, like some silk fabrics, do have a "cotton back;" for it would not be difficult to show that trade may make the best highway for Christianity, even though all our experience is not in favour of that view. In the summer of 1859 a mission started for the conversion of certain tribes north of the Zambesi, a thousand miles from the coast. The missionaries were Messrs. Helmore, Price, and Mackenzie—men, we believe, experienced in African dangers, inured to the severities of the climate, and succoured by that apostolic enthusiasm which makes labourlight and suffering sweet. Under such conditions, little fear need have been felt for the enterprise; while failure would have been too glorious—even too useful, perhaps (for the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church)—to cause much regret. But two women and five little children were allowed to accompany the mission! Mr. Helmore took his wife and four children, Mr. Price took his wife and her baby, on this little excursion of a thousand miles into a country every league of which is beset with trial and danger. Why they did so, considering that they were the servants (under Heaven) of a rich society in London, is a question forced on us by the melancholy result of the expedition. If the reader has not already perused the story of the sufferings those little ones were obliged to bear he should do so now. Nothing can be more touching than Mrs. Helmore's account of the noble way in which her children endured the horrors of thirst in the desert. "After dragging slowly on for four hours, the heat [102 deg. in the shade!] obliged us to stop. The poor children continually asked for water; I put them off as long as I could, and, when they could be denied no longer, doled the precious fluid out a spoonful at a time to each of them. Poor Selina and Henry cried bitterly. Willie bore up manfully, but his sunken eyes showed how much he suffered. Occasionally I observed a convulsive twitching of his features, showing what an effort he was making to restrain his feelings. As for dear Lizzie, she did not utter a word of complaint, nor even ask for water, but lay on the ground all the day perfectly quiet, her lips quite parched and blackened. . . . None of us could eat. I gave the children a little dried fruit, slightly acid, in the middle of the day, but thirst took away all desire to eat. Once in the course of the afternoon dear Willie, after a desperate effort not to cry, suddenly asked me if he might go and drain the bottles. Of course I consented; and presently he called out to me, with much eagerness, that he had 'found some.' Poor little fellow! it must have been little indeed, for his sister Selina had drained them already."

From the horrors of this position the travellers were rescued,



and, after a journey of seven months, the missionaries, their wives and children, arrived at their destination, Linyanti. Here nobody was converted, that we hear of; but within a week Mrs. Helmore, Mr. Helmore, their children and servants, were all prostrate with fever; and soon the wife, two of her little ones, and Mrs. Price's child, were dead. The first that departed was "dear little Henry." Mr. Price, going to Helmore's tent one evening to see if they were all comfortable, "found the four children lying on a bed on the outside of the tent, and Mrs. Helmore by the side of the bed on a cushion. They were all asleep. I felt their foreheads. At last I came to dear little Henry: he was cold—he had just slept the sleep of death. I took the child into the tent and wrapped up the body in a piece of carpeting, and engaged men to prepare a grave, that we might bury him the next morning. When it was told Mrs. Helmore, she took no notice whatever, although it was her dear, precious little Henry. This was on March 7; on the 9th our dear little baby died. On the 11th Selina Helmore died, and on the 12th Mrs. Helmore. She said she had no desire to live—her work was done." Her husband held out a few days longer; and, the expedition being thus weakened and disheartened, chief Sekelela proceeded to plunder it. First he would have all Mr. Helmore's property as a forfeit; then he would have what he pleased; and by the time Price and Mackenzie set out to return they were nearly destitute. Yet a few days, and Mrs. Price died; and after seven months more in the desert the missionaries reached the coast with Willie and Lizzie Helmore.

We confess we are not particularly affected by Mr. Helmore's fate. He was a man, free to devote himself as he pleased, and his sufferings were assuaged by the consciousness that he was a martyr. But we should like to know why the lives of two women and three tender children were sacrificed. It does, indeed, seem to be a common thing for missionaries' wives to accompany their husbands; and, if they choose so to do, very well. We must admit we do not see how they are likely to further the operations of the gospel among savages who have a contempt for women, but this is a matter on which we do not pretend to be so well informed as the London Missionary Society. But what about the children, who were not free, and who were not sustained by any sense of duty or cheered by hopes of "glorious reward"? Was it necessary that they should be taken to convert Makololos? It may be all very well to surround patient Selina, "dear little Henry," and the nameless baby with a halo of martyrdom, but nobody in this world had a right to make martyrs of them. What is it to make a man a martyr without his consent? Neither the Missionary Society nor their parents had any property in those little lives: they had no right to expose these children to certain death for any object whatever—not even for the conversion of Makololos. And so cruel a death, too!

However, we do not write to arraign the dead, but in behalf of the living. Cannot missionaries do their good work uncheered by their wives? Must the pioneer of Christianity make a family martyrdom of it, should he happen to fall by thirst, famine, or the rage of the heathen? For our own part we do not see the necessity. At any rate, if Mr. Helmore's unhappy venture is to be repeated, we must urgently beg that the children be left out of it. This case we will be content to call unfortunate: the next will be criminal.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHAT ON earth could have induced the Government to raise the nest of Irish hornets about its ears just now? That the Galway packet contract was from the first a job is commonly believed. That it has not been carried out with anything like decent punctuality we know; and that it was high time that it should be cancelled is allowed; but why cancel it just now? A week hence the Budget would have been safely out of the House, and then the angry mob of mutinous Irish members might have fumed and raged to their heart's content; but—knowing, as the Government did, that another battle was threatened—that so closely do parties run that every vote was of the utmost importance—to strike this blow, and thereby set all Ireland in a flame, seems to me the most impolitic, the most fatuous conduct that I ever heard of. Lord Palmerston says it was the act of the Government; and no doubt this is true in a sense, but I strongly suspect that in another sense it is not. The fact is, I believe, that Lord Stanley of Alderley struck the blow, and thereby so far committed the Government that it was obliged to approve of the act and make it its own: in this sense, and this only, is it conceivable that the Government did it. No! Lord Palmerston is far too wily a bird to have got into such a mess as this if he had been left free to act. In one more week it might have been done safely enough, but now by this stupid premature move the Ministry is imperilled, or, what is almost as bad, a dissolution is inevitable.

Rumour says whilst I am writing that the quarrel is patched up—that £30,000 is to be paid to the company and the Irish vote secured. But I cannot believe this report; for it is not conceivable that any Government should thus use the public money to bribe members of Parliament. But, if it should prove to be true, then let us no longer boast of the superiority of our days over the times of Walpole, for he never did anything worse than that.

It is now no secret that the late Duke of Bedford has left Lord John Russell the Irish estate which was bequeathed to his Grace by the Earl of Ludlow. The nominal annual value of the property is about £5000. The Earl of Ludlow was no relation to the Duke; but he (the Earl) had no family, and but few relatives, and, being greatly attached to the Duke, he left his Grace nearly the whole of his property. With respect to Mr. Hastings Russell, the heir presumptive to the dukedom, it is said that by the will of the late Duke, and by arrangement with the present, he is to have £5000 a year and Oakley House, Bedfordshire. The present Duke will probably continue to live in Belgrave-square as heretofore, but Woburn Abbey is not to be shut up. It is thought that no change will take place in the management of the vast domains of the dukedom.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The adjourned summons issued against Mr. Kink, contractor for the Great International Exhibition Building, charging him with having neglected to give the two days' notice to the disinterested surveyor required by the Act previous to commencing operations, was made the subject of investigation before Mr. Ingham, at Hammer-smith Police Court, on Wednesday. The charge was held to be established, and a nominal penalty of 1s. indicted, with a guinea as costs.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY will be kept on Wednesday, the 10th of July next.

PRINCE ALFRED, who is now on his way to Canada, is expected at home for a month's leave of absence towards the end of August.

THE CROWN PRINCE and CROWN PRINCESS of Prussia intend to pay a visit of some weeks' duration to the English Court about the commencement of July.

AT HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM, to be held on the 10th of June, ladies must appear in mourning. Diamonds may be worn. Ladies to be presented on their marriage, and young unmarried ladies to be presented for the first time, may appear in white.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE has been attacked by measles, the symptoms of which first appeared on the 23rd ult. The disease is of a mild character.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL has ceded to her Majesty the apartments on the east side of the quadrangle of Holyrood Palace formerly in possession of his Grace, which, with those on the north side relinquished last year by the Marquis of Breadalbane, will afford materially-increased accommodation to the Royal household.

THE EMPEROR and EMPRESS of the FRENCH paid a visit on Saturday to the "Trième," which is lying at the port of St. Cloud, and which took a trial trip down the river as far as Neuilly and back.

REMOVALS of the grave illness—even death—of the Sultan were circulated at Constantinople lately. The reports were without foundation.

AT THE USUAL WEEKLY RECEPTION of the CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE at the Foreign Office yesterday week M. Thouvenel was so long engaged in conference with the English and Russian representatives that he was obliged to put off his audiences with all the other foreign Ministers till next day.

TUESDAY WEEK was hotter than any day during the year 1860.

MR. WATTS has expressed his intention to leave to the nation at his death the valuable collection of contemporary portraits he is forming. Among those who have sat to him from time to time may be named Mr. Tennyson, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Layard, Mr. Holman Hunt, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, and the Lord Chancellor.

THE NEW ACT to settle an annuity on the Princess Alice of £6000 is to commence from the date of her marriage with Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse, "free from all taxes, assessments, and charges."

THE RECORDERSHIP of BRIDGWATER, rendered vacant by the resignation of Roy Allen, has been conferred on Ernest H. Reed, Esq., barrister-at-law.

A RETURN just made by the Metropolitan Board of Works states that it may be expected that by about the end of 1862 sewage will be diverted from the Thames to the extent of 50,000,000 gallons a day, besides the rainfall.

MR. BRUCE arrived at Pekin on the 26th of March.

LORD HERBERT has appointed Major-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to be Permanent Under-Secretary to the War Department for the military division of the office.

THE HEALTH of MR. M. D. HILL, the Recorder of Birmingham, is in such a precarious state as to necessitate his leaving England for Germany for a time.

THE NEGOTIATIONS for the TREATY of COMMERCE will not be resumed between France and Prussia until the latter Power shall have come to an understanding on the basis of the treaty with the other German States who have an interest in it.

THE MEMBERS of the DIFFERENT ACADEMIES of the INSTITUTE DE FRANCE have confirmed the choice of M. Thiers for the Emperor's prize of 20,000*fr.* for his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

A BRILLIANT and NUMEROUSLY-ATTENDED CONVERSATION, under the auspices of the committee of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was held on Saturday evening at the South Kensington Museum. The company numbered nearly 1000.

MR. DE PERIGNY is said to have received the Emperor's commands to draw up a report setting forth the reasons which militate in favour of a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif.

MR. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, an eminent minister of the New Connection of Methodists in the town of Nottingham, has forwarded his resignation to the Conference, with a view to becoming a candidate for holy orders in the Church of England. Mr. Cartwright is said to be a good preacher and scholar.

A LETTER FROM URI says that fifty sheep, with their shepherd, have been buried by an avalanche at Anisette.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS have given notice that the well-known library of Archbishop Tenison, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, will be sold by auction.

THE REV. EDWARD CARDWELL, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and uncle to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., died at his lodgings at the hall yesterday week, after an illness of several months.

THE FRENCH have recently made three successful expeditions into the interior of Senegal.

REMOVALS prevail that her Majesty will visit Dublin in the autumn of this year.

FIVE FRENCH OFFICERS have died at Corsica from the effects of a mushroom breakfast.

THE EXPORTS of GRAIN from San Francisco continue on an extraordinary scale. At the last date eight ships were preparing to sail with cargoes of wheat for England, and at the same time two were loading for Australia, one for the Cape, one for British Columbia, and one with barley for New York.

THE PASSENGERS to and from the London-bridge Station on Monday week numbered 61,304, and to and from the Victoria Station 18,301; making together with 4500 season ticket-holders and others, the enormous number of 87,185 passengers in and out of the London ends of the line in one day.

THE SITE of CHERTSEY ABBEY, of which no remains are above ground, has been purchased by Mr. Bartrop, one of the honorary secretaries of the Surrey Archaeological Society. We believe it is his intention to have the ground thoroughly excavated.

ADMIRAL MOORE, who was chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, died on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, Montague-place. It appears that the cause of death was an operation rendered necessary in consequence of a wound he received in the arm at the siege of Copenhagen.

A FIRE broke out in the steam rice-mills of Messrs. Yearsley, White-chapel, on Monday, entirely destroying those immense buildings, as well as the large stock of rice they contained. The Seamen's Church, the Rectory, and the Sailors' Home were placed in great jeopardy.

EARL COWPER has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, in succession to the late Duke of Bedford.

THE ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY is reported to have had an attack of paralysis.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS placed a pair of lorry-wheels across the line at Farnham, on the North-Eastern Railway, last week, and caused a goods train to run off the line, by which the driver was killed and the stoker seriously injured.

A MEETING was held at the Polytechnic Institution on Monday for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to John Bunyan. Lord Shaftesbury presided.

MR. COBDEN is to be presented with the freedom of the City on Thursday next. The banquet customary on such occasions is to be postponed, on account of Mr. Cobden's health. Previous to the ceremony on Thursday he is to be admitted to the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company.

FIVE of the DRAWERS in the receiving-offices of the Circulation Department of the Post Office were forced on Sunday, and various amounts in silver (change) and stamps abstracted from the tills. A similar robbery was perpetrated a few weeks ago.

THE LAST NEW YORK ADVICES tend to support the expectation that the requirements for the war will soon begin to make up for the falling off in the demand for the ordinary supplies of manufactured goods in Europe.

THE REMAINS of a CHILD were a few days since found scattered in the hue of a copper in Park-crescent, Regent's Park. The flesh had been entirely eaten by beetles.

THE CROPS in YORKSHIRE are said to be looking well. An abundant yield of potatoes is expected.

THE POINT which led to the negotiations for the evacuation of Rome being broken off, it is said, was a proposal of France, demanding Sardinia and Civita Vecchia for herself, and the island of Elba for the Pope.

SEVERAL ACTS of PIRACY have lately been committed off the coast of Sicily. Two cases occurred the week before last, one off Orizzanti and the other in the vicinity of Trapani, when every portable article of value was carried off, even to the clothing off the sailors' backs. The mode of attack is to board ships becalmed.

A NEW PLANET has been discovered by the Madras Government astronomer. It is to be called Asia. This is the first discovery of the kind ever made in India.

MR. MINES is said to have suffered extremely in Mazas prison. He is lodged in a small, unwholesome cell, and long solitary confinement has affected the mind as well as injured the health of the great financier. He is to be brought to trial in a few days.

A YOUNG MAN was drowned while bathing at Brighton on Monday—four days after his marriage. A thin piece of seaweed, about three inches long, was found in his windpipe.

THE BRITISH SENATE have adopted unanimously the literary convention and the convention of navigation with France.

THE New York Tribune heads President Davis's manifesto with a black flag, on which appear the initials "J. D.," a skull and crossbones, and "His Marquis."

A GOOD JOKE was current during the debates on the tea and paper duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked whether it was to be "Tea and Turn-out," to which he replied, "No. Paper and Stationary."

TOM SAYERS, who is travelling with Howes and Cushing's Circus, was thrown from his horse at Galashiels lately, and was so injured that he fainted.

THE WEATHER is so cold in Northern Italy and Austria that the harvest is likely to be a bad one.

THE FINE of £500 on Mr. J. L. Fernandez, of Wakefield, for contempt of Court, at the last York Assizes, has been paid.

ORILLERS have been sent to the authorities at Woolwich to prepare a large number of 100 and 80 pounder Armstrong guns, for transport to the Mediterranean fleet.

GOLD DIGGINGS are reported to have been discovered in the Tangier River, Nova Scotia.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS this season is crowded with battle scenes, in which the Emperor always stands foremost. Pictures of the Imperial family abound. The Crimea is far from exhausted, and Italy herself furnishes not less than seventy pictures. One-fourth of these pictures seem to be painted with a view to producing the Emperor's portrait.

THE GOVERNOR of TASMANIA has authorised the grant of £2 for each effective volunteer.

THREE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS are to be placed in the chapel of Brasenose College, Oxford University, to the memory of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton.

THERE is a FIRM in ELGIN, ILLINOIS, known as "Gray and Lunt." Half of the letters come to them directed to "Lay and Grunt."

AN ENGLISHMAN, on passing through Minden, had his luggage overhauled by a Prussian official who demanded seventeenpence duty on a cake, whereupon the Englishman divided it among his friends, who ate it. The Prussian still persisted on the payment of the duty, until a more sensible official put an end to his comrade's stupid demand.

#### CIVIC HOMAGE TO SCIENCE AND ART.

ON Saturday night the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, the President and Council of the Royal Society and of the Royal Academy.

Covers were laid for upwards of 300 guests; and amongst the speakers were the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir C. Eastlake, Earl Stanhope, Major-General Sabine, and that distinguished French statesman, M. Fould. The speeches contained little of importance.

Sir C. Eastlake said it was gratifying to notice the great improvement which had taken place in the architecture of the city of London, combining in many instances objects of great public utility with the requisites of taste. He held the opinion that solid and handsome buildings, even in irregular array, were more picturesque than those interminable, monotonous lines which were sometimes admired by foreigners. The difficulties of sites in cities occasionally resulted in novel and beautiful arrangements which could not be attained under other circumstances.

M. Fould expressed "extreme gratification at finding myself in the company of so many representatives of science, art, and literature—men whose object it is to promote in this country the blessings of civilisation, and in which they have the hearty concurrence of their fellow-labourers in the same good work in France. Let us persevere in that noble emulation which now subsists between the two countries. The cause of humanity has nothing to fear from this peaceful contest. After having mingled our blood in two glorious wars, in which our soldiers have fought side by side, it can never be that we will turn against each other those improved weapons and those powerful engines of war which we owe to the men of science of both countries. I find at the present moment two guarantees for the continuance of peace: one of these is the Treaty of Commerce, which will render the connection between the two nations more intimate and enduring. That is an event which will best illustrate the reigns of your gracious Queen and of my Sovereign. Another ground for believing in the continuance of peace is that Universal Exhibition which is preparing in the metropolis for the next year. We in France have accepted eagerly the invitation which has been offered to us, and we shall endeavour to win in that peaceful contest as much as we can. The great display of the productions of human industry and intelligence can only be conducive to trade and industry, and these are the surest guarantees for peace."

#### THE DERBY.

THE weather of the Derby Day was all that the devotees of the turf and the multitude of pleasure-seekers could desire, the sun shining forth resplendently, and a fine breeze tempering its heat. Of course, nearly all the usual business transactions that would admit of delay were postponed, and London poured out its hundreds of thousands to Epsom.

The scene on the Downs was unsurpassed, whether as regards the number of the spectators or the brilliancy of the spectacle.

An outsider, Kettle-drum, won the Derby Stakes; the favourite, Dundee, running second, and Diophantus third. The position these horses held in public expectation is told by the betting, which at the start was 5 to 2 against Dundee, 7 to 2 against Diophantus, and 100 to 6 against Kettle-drum. Klarikoff (8 to 1) and Dictator (100 to 15) had many backers.

ACCIDENT ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—Yesterday week, at an early hour, an accident occurred in that portion of the underground railway works in process of construction in the Euston-road. At the place referred to the work is performed by open cutting and brickwork archway; and it would seem that, from the weight of the buildings on each side of the road, the excavation gave way for some distance, carrying down with it the pavement as well as the garden walls and railings in front of a number of houses. Water and gas pipes also suffered to a considerable extent.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The two seats at the board of directors vacant by the retirement of B. A. Adams, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Worthington have been filled by the election of H. W. Currie, Esq., of Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and C. E. Newcomen, Esq., of Orington-square, Brompton, who are now members of the executive committee.

THE FORTHCOMING FIGHT for the CHAMPIONSHIP.—The 15th of June next has at length been finally fixed upon for deciding the respective claims of Hurst, the "Staleybridge Infant," and Mace, the victor in the late pugilistic contest with Brettell, of Birmingham, to the coveted honours of the championship. It is rumoured that a countryman and pupil of Heenan has arrived in London from America with the intention of challenging the conqueror in the approaching contest. He is represented to be a perfect athlete, twenty-four years of age, 5ft. 10in. in height, and possessing extraordinary development of muscle and sinew, and whose "science" and pugilistic qualities have been most favourably tested.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN FLINTSHIRE.—An extraordinary tragedy, writes a correspondent, has been enacted at Summer Hill, Holywell. An aged couple, named Edwards, retired to rest on Tuesday week, and on the following morning, on a neighbour entering their house, both were found with their throats cut. The husband, Thomas Edwards, who was eighty years of age, was dead; but his wife, who is seventy-five years of age, was alive, and is likely to recover. It is stated that the old woman has confessed that she murdered her husband, and then attempted to destroy herself.

THE SUEZ CANAL SCHEME.—From the report of the Suez Canal Company it appears that quarries have been found close to the canal from which an abundance of good stone can be obtained at a small cost. The number of workmen at present employed is 3000; many of them are fellows, who are paid 75c. per day, which they consider very liberal wages, as their usual food only costs 25c. per day. It is affirmed that the fresh-water canal will be finished this year, and about half of the salt-water canal, and that next year the two seas will be joined. M. de Lesseps also announces that the cost of the canal will be far below the estimates.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN CHINA.—The French Minister of Marine has received a letter from Vice-Admiral Chaigne, announcing the capture of Mylho, an important town in Cochin China. The letter is dated April 11. The town was captured on the 13th, with the loss only of one officer. "The occupation of this town," says *La Patrie*, "which is situated at the southern extremity of Cambodia (Lower Cochin China), assures to us the entire possession of a country which may be considered one of the richest in Asia, and which, from the amount and variety of its produce, will become a flourishing colony for France."





ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON OF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUISIANA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. JACKSON.)



### THE ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON OF VOLUNTEERS FROM LOUISIANA.

THE advices from America indicate that the war preparations undergo no diminution on either side, and, while it is certain that the South as well as the North are determined to prepare for a conflict which appears to be inevitable, the sturdy attitude of the Northern States, as well as the diversion in favour of the Union which seems to have set in in those districts which were believed to hold the opinions of the Secessionists, has materially altered the triumphant feeling with which the first success, the taking of Fort Sumter, was hailed.

The reaction of public feeling both in Maryland and Virginia has doubtless had a great effect on the South, and, although the Confederate troops continue to assemble, and the war spirit is supported, the serious responsibility which they have brought upon themselves occupies men's minds. At Charleston the volunteers are assembling, Louisiana having sent her representatives to swell the ranks of the revolutionists.

### HIGH MASS IN THE CAMP OF PINES BEFORE BEYROUT.

WHEREVER the French Army penetrates French nationality is displayed even in its minute characteristics. Even in the Algerian sands, or under the scorching sky of Syria, the ingenuity of the soldier is concentrated upon some arrangement which will remind his countrymen and the world that he carries Paris, which is but another name for France, with him to the ends of the earth. In the most unpromising locality it will go hard indeed but he will organise a fête in which some brilliant and impressive tableau shall fitly represent the military enthusiasm and the national energy.

The troops who have so long occupied the pine forest which lies on the outskirts of Beyrout have had little else to enliven their dull camp, and it has been well that their activity could be directed into such agreeable channels, since it was at one time feared that some serious disorders might be the result of their having been taken so far without after all coming against an enemy.

It has been customary for the Consuls in the East to meet every year at certain festivals for the purpose of hearing mass performed, and these have hitherto been no more than ordinary civil réunions. On the last occasion, however, the presence of the army has served to convert the meeting into a grand military display, which took place in the plain near the camp in the pine forest, and was attended by the European representatives at Beyrout.

This may probably be the closing ceremony before the departure of the troops from their long stay before Beyrout; for it is said that the Emperor intends removing every regiment from Syria, and recalling the entire force; although, as a rider to the information, it is reported that vessels of war will be sent to cruise off the coast.

### INAUGURATION OF THE HAVELOCK MONUMENT AT SUNDERLAND.

A MONUMENT to General Havelock in the People's Park at Sunderland was inaugurated on Tuesday week with much ceremony. The rifle volunteers from all the surrounding districts, with the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Foresters' bands of music, banners, &c., formed a procession from the barracks. On arriving at the park the Rev. Dr. Eden, Rector of Bishopwearmouth, offered up a prayer, and the statue was then uncovered amidst the shouts of between 20,000 and 30,000 people.

Mr. Fenwick, M.P., delivered the inaugural address. He said that Havelock might be looked upon as the great representative, in its best phase,



STATUE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK ERECTED AT SUNDERLAND ON MAY 21.  
(W. BEHNES, SCULPTOR.)

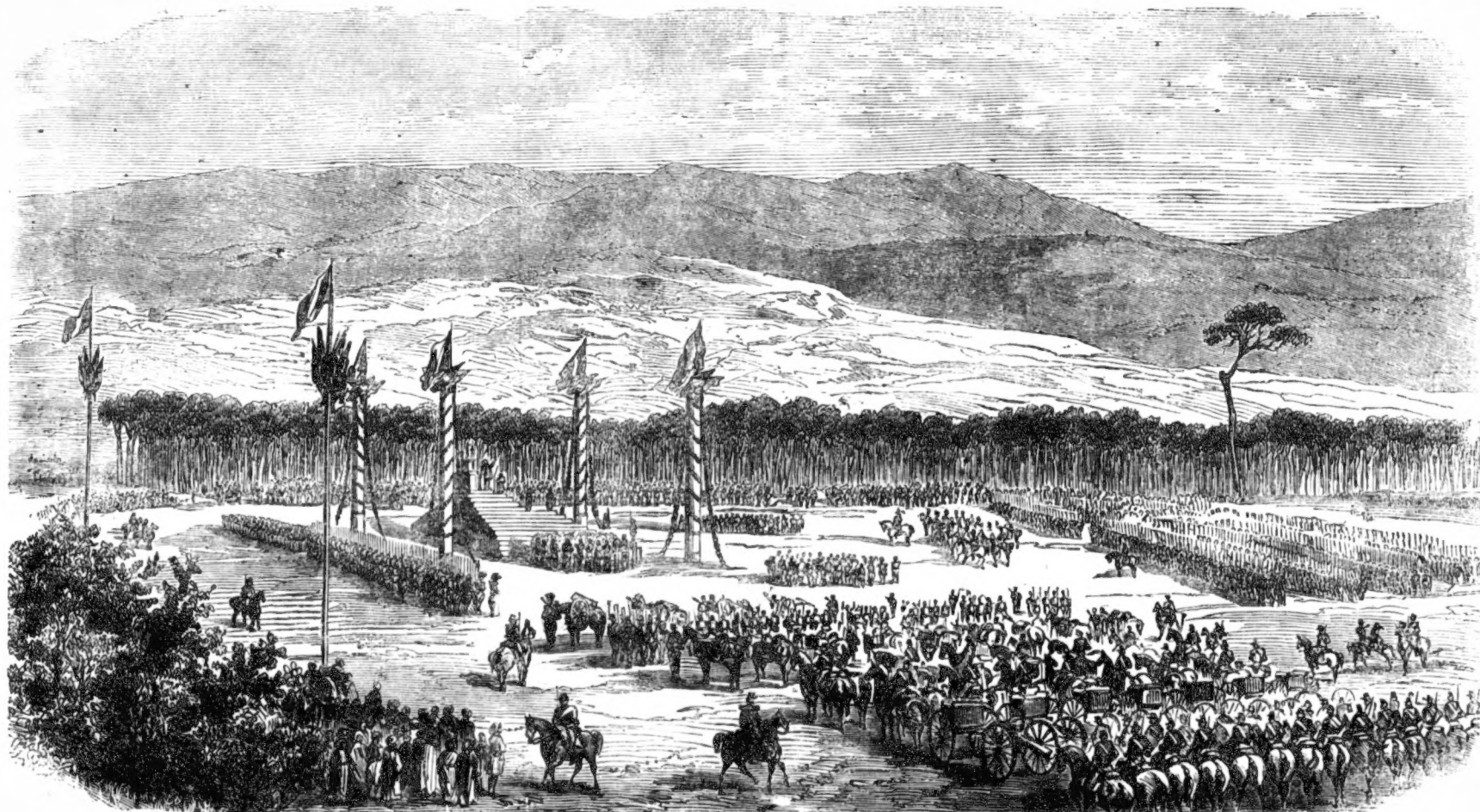
of our national character. "He was frank, he was open, he was brave; yet he was self-reliant, serious, religious, and no man ever lived who had a keener sense of honour, or held more strictly by the path of duty. The effects which such examples as that of Havelock produce upon the world are immense. In India it saved an empire, and established British authority upon that basis which was left to us by Wellesley and Clive. It has taught the people of this country that in England's necessity and peril there are always, in the humblest grades of the British officers, men who will rise up the representatives of the national character, and, like our Nelsons and Collingwoods, stand between her and any danger which threatens."

The figure is cast in bronze, weighing 2 tons 15 cwt., and of colossal dimensions, being 10 feet 2 inches in height, and represents the hero as a General of the Army, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Bath—the right arm extended, grasping the hilt of a sword, the left holding a telescope and resting above the left hip. The drapery is a military cloak falling off the left shoulder. The detail of the model is remarkably accurate, and the likeness has been pronounced by Lady Havelock to be all that the sculptor could achieve. It fully maintains the reputation Mr. Behnes has achieved for the remarkable fidelity of his likenesses. The pedestal is of gray granite, 12 feet in height. On the upper stone the simple word "HAVELOCK" has been cut on the solid block, and on the base, "Born 5th April, 1795, at Ford Hall, Bishopwearmouth; died 24th Nov., 1857, at Dilkoosha, Lucknow." Standing on the top of the rocky eminence, the statue will be seen from the principal parts of the town. At sea, or in entering the town from the south or south-west, it will also be readily recognised.

### THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE usual monthly general meeting of the members of this association was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday, for the purpose of enlarging some of the formal rules of the society and for the transaction of general business. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (president) took the chair, and there were also present the Duke of Newcastle, Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Tankerville, Lord Elcho, Hon. A. Kinnaird, Viscount Enfield, Lord Truro, Lord Radstock, Lord Colville, Lord Verner, Sir D. Baird, Colonel Lindsay, Major-General Hay, and Colonels Kinloch, Kennedy, Bathurst, and Briggs.

His Royal Highness in addressing the meeting said the expenditure necessary for the various details connected with the last meeting at Wimbledon had amounted to a considerable sum—no less than £3,807 9s. 4d. That, he thought, was a large amount, especially when it was recollected that the association had then only 1117 subscribers paying little over £1200. Much of the expense of the last Wimbledon meeting had been incurred for plant, such as rifle-butts, &c., and some outlay had taken place for objects which the committee had since found were not absolutely necessary. There had been a slight falling off in the number of subscribers for this year, yet on the whole the amount of subscriptions was augmented, and amounted to £1335. Such a subscription might possibly cover the expenses of the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting in July, though he much feared that more than this sum would be required. There was only a balance in hand, at present, of £551; and in this respect, therefore, the funds of the association were by no means in so satisfactory a state as could be wished. Under these circumstances it was thought that the association might be benefited, as well as augmented, by union with the various county rifle associations—such as those established in Cheshire, Gloucester, Yorkshire, Surrey, Kent, Berkshire,



THE FRENCH IN SYRIA: CELEBRATION OF MILITARY HIGH MASS IN THE PINE CAMP NEAR BEYROUT.



Dumfries, Angus, Nairne, Shropshire, and Nottingham; and it was also proposed to institute a kind of Rifle Derby at Wimbledon, the competitors to pay an entrance-fee of £2 per head, open to all comers. He was sorry to see from the returns of the association that the various rifle corps did not subscribe to it to the extent that had been hoped and wished. There was no doubt but that each corps had many expenses of its own, so that some possibly might not be able to afford this; yet it was almost a pity to find that only £254 had been subscribed last year, and not more than £43 for this. With regard to the prizes to be offered at the meeting this year the report was most satisfactory, and the list had been extended by several additional gifts. There was a new cup given by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, value £100, a members' cup of £50, a public schools cup of £50, and a cup given by the editor of the *Volunteer Gazette*, value £25. Last year the various prizes had been distributed at the Crystal Palace; but it had been felt that much more interest would attach to this ceremony if it took place on the very ground on which the triumph had been achieved. That course, therefore, would be adopted with the distribution this year; and it had also been arranged (and as he thought most judiciously) that the ceremony of distribution should be followed by a volunteer review of such corps as chose to take part in it. Thus, the early part of whatever day was fixed upon would be set apart for allotting the prizes, and the remainder to the evolutions of the corps on the ground. He was delighted to say that the volunteer movement had been carried out in the colonies in the most successful and praiseworthy manner; and the Rifle Association established in Canada, under the presidency of Sir Alan M'Nab, showed this year a subscription-list for prizes amounting to £1600, actually an excess over the subscriptions to their own association. The Queen's prizes were, of course, open to all these colonial volunteers; and the volunteers of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick were already in communication with the society.

The Duke of Newcastle, in moving a formal resolution to the effect that members of the County Rifle Associations shall be entitled to admission to the National Association on paying 10s. per annum, or £5 for life membership, paid a high compliment to the Robin Hood Nottinghamshire Regiment he had recently reviewed, and especially bore testimony to what he had seen of the high efficiency of Canadian volunteers.

Earl De Grey and Ripon moved that an entrance-fee of 10s. be required from all volunteers contending for the prizes of the association, except those sent by regiments subscribing to the association to the extent of £1 per company. Such a step as this, he thought, was absolutely necessary to keep the funds of the association in the state in which it was necessary they should be maintained.

This and another formal resolution was carried *nem. con.*, and, in reply to questions,

Lord Elcho stated that those who contended for prizes open to all comers could use whatever rifle they chose. The public schools would use whatever rifle they had been instructed in, but the Queen's prizes could only be shot for with the long Enfield.

Colonel Lindsay then announced the intention of the St. George's Corps to present a challenge cup, value £150, to be shot for at the meeting in 1862, the amount derived from the entrance-fees for which to go to the funds of the National Rifle Association.

## THE COMMEMORATION OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN GREECE.

ATHENS is just now in the midst of political agitations, and the kingdom is troubled not only by the pressure of external events, but by the imminent necessity for reforms in the Administration, and the restoration of those constitutional liberties which have been sacrificed by the existing Government.

The fortieth anniversary of the proclamation of independence is just past, and the occasion was marked by several hostile demonstrations.

In the morning a dense crowd filled up the avenues to the cathedral, where the "Te Deum" was to be chanted in the presence of the King, the Court, and the diplomatic corps; and the Royal cortège experienced some difficulty in getting through the mass of people, who pretended to look another way as the carriage of the Sovereign drove along. King Otho was evidently much impressed by such a chilling reception, and seemed to look amongst the silent crowd in search of some friendly face, as indeed he well might, since for a Greek crowd to be silent is an indication of feeling too profound not to cause uneasiness. On his return to the palace the King sent a messenger to the chief of the Opposition, Canaris, offering him the post of Vice-Admiral, a pension, and an order. The messenger of the King was the son of the celebrated Colocotronis. Canaris would accept nothing, however, but bade the messenger go tell his master that, although he was poor, he could not sacrifice the dignity of his country, and yet believed in her eventual liberty. In the evening an immense concourse of people assembled beneath the windows of the house where Canaris lives, and he came out on the balcony and received their acclamations as the national liberator. A number of banquets took place, one of the most remarkable being that represented in our engraving, which was held amongst the students of the University. At the bottom of the hall were placed three busts—that of the elder Colocotronis, of Miaoulis, and of Condouriotis. They were all three veiled with black crape, and, as it were, brought there like the shadows of the men they represented, to be present at a banquet given in remembrance of liberty and intended to inaugurate the regeneration of Greece. They were afterwards exposed at the windows, in the midst of the illuminations. Amongst the decorations was the portrait of General Garibaldi, surrounded by those of the most eminent of the patriotic Greeks, and the whole brilliantly illuminated. One looked in vain, however, for a representation either of the King or Queen.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"LUCIA" has been considered to be the tenor's opera, the prima donna being but a secondary part. Donizetti, in composing for Duprez, evidently had the Edgardo prominently in his mind, knowing that he had an actor of the highest powers as well as a singer of unrivalled declamatory genius at his command. The Master of Ravenswood has therefore been the cheval de bataille of illustrious tenors, who could launch with intrepidity the high B flat, curse Lucia with withering force, and commit suicide, regardless of a prospective verdict of *felo-de-se*. We tremble to think how many Edgardos we have heard in the "Fra Poco." Beginning with Rubini, who assuredly was no actor, reminiscences of Mario, Moriani, Fraschini, Salvi, Sims Reeves, Roger, Gardoni, and Neri Baraldi, suggest themselves. Each of these artists had his speciality. Some sang splendidly and acted vilely; others sang vilely and acted splendidly. Some declaimed passionately, others recited mechanically; this one was sublime in a curse, that one died game; Fraschini relied on his "maledetto," Moriani revelled in his death throes. Imagine an Edgardo who went the round of musical Europe with the title "Il tenore della maledizione." Our Lucias have, of course, kept pace with the Edgardos. Mme. Persiani created the part in this country. Then we had Mme. Castellan's insipid amiability. Next was Jenny Lind's psychological phenomena of mental bereavement, based on the theory that Lucia's insanity was akin to a violent chronic case out of St. Luke's rather than the exhibition of a sudden wreck of all the faculties from the climax of despair—the broken heart. The Swedish prima donna prepared her auditory certainly for the madness by making Lucia bully her brother, lord it over her lover, and rendering the gentle heroine of the thrilling romance a confirmed vixen. Mme. La Grange's Lucia was a bravura-singer without emotion;

but then she had a D sharp and E flat, and those upper notes will go a long way to atone. Catherine Hayes's Lucia had much grace and charm about it; as also Victoire Balfé's, which was full of poetry. Titiens has essayed Lucia, but it is altogether on too large a scale—a display of mere physical force. Piccolomini's Lucia was a screaming grissette, who had no eyes but for the stalls, and no ears for time and tune. Our recollections might be continued; but let us arrive at the point we have been aiming at—namely, that it is manifestly absurd, in theory as well as practice, to assert that any opera however hackneyed will fail to "draw" if the right artist will arrive at the right time and in the right place. There is a new Amina; there is an altogether novel Lucia. A second and glorious triumph for Patti, equalling any predecessor in the dazzling brilliancy, and sparkling showers of *fioriture*, and superior to every one in the show of sensibility, the grace, the simplicity, the naturalness, the true poetry of histrionic genius. Finer acting than in the finale of the second act and in the mad scene cannot be conceived. There are no spasmodic exertions; there is no distortion; the acrobatic feats of making a trapeze between Edgardo and Enrico are all abolished. There is no tumbling exhibition, but "eyes full of a gifted soul" tell the tale: action simple yet statuesque, portray every phase of passion. The vocalisation, bewildering as it is in its marvellous *tours de force*, makes its way to the hearts of her listeners, from the perfect method and justness of intonation and artistic finish. It is in the adagios that we ground our faith in the juvenile prima donna, in the distinct articulation and proper phrasing of the recitatives that we feel how truly great is Amina Lucia Patti. She has made her public at once; may she never be tempted to be more dramatically demonstrative than she now is. Let us for once be free from stage conventionalities and acting trammels.

Grisi took her farewell of the guilty Lucrezia on Tuesday night, acting with astounding vigour, but singing with decreased precision. Her vocalisation was at times painfully unsteady, but the physical power of the actress compensated greatly for the deficiencies of the singer. No finer display of histrionic genius can be imagined than the scene between Grisi and Ronconi preparatory to the poisoning of Gennaro. Tiberini is gaining ground with the public. A tenor who is not handsome has enormous difficulties to contend with. Critics who have been hard upon the new-comer perhaps are unaware, or have forgotten, that Rubini, Duprez, and Mario were all "failures" in their early days. Mario certainly did not exhibit half the promise of Tiberini at the commencement of his career. Tiberini has now appeared in Fernando ("Favorita"), Arturo ("Puritani"), Elvino ("Sonnambula"), Edgardo ("Lucia"), and Gennaro ("Lucrezia Borgia"). He has succeeded more or less in each assumption, and we know no modern tenor who combines singing and acting in a superior degree. He has yet to be heard in his speciality—the florid school; and, if he is equally fortunate, he will be master of a repertoire almost unprecedented, and, consequently, be a most valuable acquisition to our lyric stage. Tiberini has defects of style to amend and exaggeration to avoid, but his singing of the usually interpolated air in the last act was in the greater portion so exceedingly beautiful that there can be no fear as to his status eventually. The charming contralto Didée, who has not been heard recently so often as could be desired, created quite a sensation in her Orsini. From first to last it was admirably acted and deliciously sung, the Brindisi securing the only encore in the opera.

Next Monday will be the resuscitation of Mario and the début of Ciampi, the buffo. "Il Barbiere," with these two artists, besides Ronconi (who is Talma, Kean, Robson, and Buckstone rolled into one), Tagliafico (a Basilio quite *hors ligne*), and Miolan-Carvalho. Such a cast ought to induce Rossini to cross the channel, despite his horror of the sea and of the railroad. Surely, as he takes his daily walk on the sunny side of the Boulevards, he must have heard the appeal to arms at the Royal Italian Opera of the patriots in "William Tell"?

The prominent item in the scheme of the Sixth Philharmonic Concert was Sterndale Bennett's clever pianoforte concerto in E flat, one of his early works, exquisitely executed by Miss Arabella Goddard. This gifted pianiste sings on her instrument in an adagio with a refined sentiment and intense passion which are irresistibly soul-stirring. The entire reading was highly intellectual, and the general execution finished and masterly. Henry Blagrove performed Spohr's violin concerto No. 7 with a clear conception of the composer's style and intentions. Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Lascelles, and Signor Belletti were the vocalists, who, to their credit, selected fine samples of Spohr, Mozart, and Weber. Mme. Gassier and M. Gassier gave a touch of their Spanish vocalisation in a characteristic duo at Mme. Puzzi's concert, the showy school being there in the ascendant, as Mme. Rieder and Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington indulged in divers vocal flights. Mdlle. Bianco and Benedict were pianists, the former being a remarkable player amidst the rush of instrumentalists this season. Grisi and Titiens came together at the fourth Crystal Palace Concert in Mozart's "Sull' aria," but the collision of Italy and Germany did not prove fatal to either prima donna. Wieniawski, the violinist, who is now acclimated here by his union with the daughter of Mrs. Hampton, one of the best of Irish ballad-singers in her day, appeared, for the first time this season, at Sydenham last Friday week. The next day Mr. G. W. Martin's National Choral Society, 1000 strong, performed the Macbeth music ascribed to Locke and several part-songs. Blondin will this day (Saturday) astound his auditory by his performance on a single cord. His walking over the fountains will not be quite so perilous as his promenade across the Niagara. Mr. Charles Halle's sonatas are relieved by singing. "Que me veux tu sonata," said Rousseau, who thought it "énormement ennuyeux." Miss Palmer, the accomplished contralto, had an attractive concert, at which her song composed for Sims Reeves was a decided success. The Monday Popular Concert of Monday at St. James's Hall was announced for the "benefit" of Vieuxtemps. These "nominal" affairs ought to be abandoned as transparent claptrap. Ole Bull, the acrobatic violinist, and Mme. Rieder have been concert-givers this week. Something superior was Sainton's scheme on Wednesday night, with Mendelssohn's quartet in E minor, and Haydn's quartet in G, op. 77, No. 1, executed by Sainton, Bezeth, Webb, and Paque. Mr. W. Cousins, one of our best English pianists, played in Beethoven's trio in B flat, op. 97, as also in solos by Chopin and Schubert. Miss Marian Moss and Signor Gardoni were the singers. The Musical Art-Union had its first subscription orchestral concert yesterday (Friday). Chamber concerts, as well as orchestral and choral music, sacred and secular, are included in the society's operations. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was the oratorio performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society last night (Friday), with Miss Parepa, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mme. Laura Baxter, Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes, with Costa as conductor. Mr. Francesco Berger issued a pastoral prior to his concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday night requesting his patrons to be punctual, and not to be so rude as to enter the room whilst Don Giovanni was playing his pranks, in evening dress, with music in hand. What an innocent shepherd this Berger must be to suppose that his audiences would not consult their own convenience as to being early or late!

Miss Fanny Corfield gave a matinee of classical pianoforte music at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday. Herr Molique, M. Paque, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, and Miss Marian Moss "assisted," and the result was eminently satisfactory to a large and attentive audience. Of Molique's or of Paque's performance nothing need be said, save that it was as good as usual. Miss Corfield's talents are less known, and therefore we praise them. Her execution, if it rarely excites enthusiasm, always satisfies. It is thorough; and the modest confidence of her manner is itself in harmony with the good taste and conscientiousness of her playing. In Beethoven's sonata in G (op. 30)—accompanied by Herr Molique—Miss Corfield's performance was marked by all the characteristics of high training and refinement.

## M. DU CHAILLU'S DISCOVERIES.

M. DU CHAILLU'S discoveries have been called in question, and an exciting controversy has been the result. Professor Gray, of the British Museum, is the chief objector to the veracity of the traveller's book. In a second letter he says:—

My objection to the map is founded on the fact that I cannot find any satisfactory journal or itinerary, or even any compass-bearings, in the work, and my doubts of the animals having been collected in the places stated are founded on the fact that in his collection, professedly formed in a small district, are to be found species which have been hitherto considered to belong to distant districts on the same coast visited by traders, and all of which might have been procured without going into the interior. I objected that M. Du Chaillu had copied plates without acknowledging the sources whence they were derived, and I have now to add that he has, in more instances than one, copied the plate intended to represent one kind of animal to represent another, which he calls "new and undescribed." He evidently uses these words not in the ordinary sense, for he calls an animal new and undescribed, though he applies to it the scientific name under which it was figured and described in the year 1836, at least twenty-five years ago, and which has been noticed by several African travellers. In support of these statements, I may observe that the frontispiece is copied from M. I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire's figure of the gorilla published in the *Archives du Muséum* for 1858, from the specimens in the Paris museums; and the figure of the young gorilla at p. 206 is copied from tab. 7, fig. 2, of the same paper; indeed, I may say, traced from them. The illustration of the skeleton of the gorilla at p. 370 is copied from a photograph made by Mr. Fenton for the trustees of the British Museum (from the skeleton of the animal in the British Museum), which is now sold at the South Kensington Museum for a few pence. As some persons seem to suppose that little was known of the gorilla until M. Du Chaillu's work, I may state that the papers of Dr. Wyman, Professor Owen, M.M. Isidore Geoffroy, Duvernoy, and others have made us better acquainted with the external structure and internal anatomy of this animal than those of almost any other, except man; and skeletons, as well as specimens, are in most European museums. M. Du Chaillu professes to have found three kinds of apes besides the gorilla. I could only find specimens of one kind in his collection, varying in the state of their skins, one being without skin and hair on the scalp. I find no distinctive description of the three kinds in the work, and the illustrations do not help, but add to, the confusion, and make me doubt their existence. I once thought I observed a difference in the expression of the face and size of the ear in the different figures; but these differ from one another in the different figures given for the same species. Let any one compare the ears of the old and young *nshego mbové*, at p. 356. The figure at p. 232 (which is given as the young of the new species called *nshego mbové*) is copied from the photograph of the well-known young chimpanzee in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, engraved by M. I. Geoffroy, in the paper above referred to (pl. f. f. 4), and this same figure (reversed in the copying) is given again as the young of the same species at the bottom of the plate at p. 356, so that the figure of a chimpanzee is given to represent a species which is said to be new and distinct from it. The animals in the trees, or "in his shelter," at p. 423, are evidently from the same figure; so that the chimpanzees are represented doing what the author informs us they never do, that is, forming shelter for themselves. This plate, we are told, is drawn by Wolf, and, therefore, must be accurate. It is accurate for the animal placed before the artist; but it is the author and not the artist who is responsible for placing an old and well-known animal before the world to represent what is pretended to be a newly-discovered animal. In the same manner, at p. 455, is figured what M. Du Chaillu calls a new species of *Anomalurus*; but the figure is a beautiful copy (leaves and all) from a plate in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1852," for a species with quite a different name. We have a wonderful account of how the negroes killed an elephant with their spears "in a few minutes," and that his party killed four elephants in a day's sport; but, surely, this cannot be the elephant that Gordon Cumming, Petherick, and others found it so difficult to kill, but some puny race peculiar to Equatorial Africa; for they are represented as obstructed by "tangles" formed by the negroes of the parasitic plants in the forest; and this may explain why the figures in the plate look much more like those of the Asiatic elephant than of the elephant that has been hitherto found in America. Surely all these objections amount to something very different to "cavi"; and we cannot but recollect that not very many years ago an African traveller was hastily taken up by the Royal Geographical Society, and even elected by acclamation a foreign member, on the strength of his own unsupported assertions, which were afterwards entirely repudiated. We are bound, therefore, to receive with caution the statements of a traveller who journeyed "always on foot, and unaccompanied by any white man," especially when we find in his work such extraordinary appropriations of the labours of others so incorrectly made use of, and that his book of travels is entirely wanting in those descriptive peculiarities of the localities visited which at once characterise the observations of an actual scientific traveller, or even of an ordinary visitor of a previously unknown country.

Another letter-writer has hit a curious blot in the narrative:—

The point at which I chiefly stumble is the difficulty in understanding his chronology. According to his own account, he appears to be "like a bird, in two places at once." He has two versions of 1858 and two of 1859, with different events happening at the same time. The history commences with 1856, for so M. Du Chaillu repeatedly tells us, and ends (p. 467) on the 10th of February, 1859. Within these three years and one month, which M. Du Chaillu often calls "four years," all the events are included. 1. Now, beginning with January, 1856, we first hear of a stay in the Gaboon country "to become thoroughly acclimated." Then, at p. 28, he sets out on a journey on the 27th of July. He returns in October (pp. 115, 116), and then makes a trip up the Moondah River in November. And so ends 1856. 2. Then, remaining on the coast for some months, he sets out on a journey into the interior (p. 149) on the 23rd. This, we find at p. 164, must have been May 23, 1857. At p. 166 we find June 1. So that we have reached June 1857. This journey ends (pp. 177, 178) on the 27th; and at p. 185 we learn that M. Du Chaillu now "remained several months near the Gaboon." And so ends 1857. 3. On February 5 or 10 he begins a new journey (p. 188). So that we have reached Feb., 1858. At p. 197 we reach April 13; at p. 204, April 20; at p. 205, May 4; at p. 218, May 27. Then June 10, Aug. 1, Aug. 13, Sept. 9, Nov. 10, and at p. 244, Nov. 30. So that 1858 is well accounted for. 4. But, strange to say, in chap. xv. we begin 1858 *all over again*, with a new story, quite incompatible with the first. At p. 247 we find the date of Jan., 1858, and at p. 248 we are told that on Feb. 26 M. Du Chaillu set out for Goombe, whence he proceeded to Obindji, and there we find him in March and April, 1858. Yet fifty pages before (pp. 190, 195) we found him residing on the coast all March and April, 1858; distant one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles from Obindji. These two accounts are wholly irreconcilable. I felt a doubt, at first, whether the 1858 of pp. 190, 195, ought to be read 1857. But this cannot be, for in March and April, 1857, M. Du Chaillu is among the Shekianis, in quite another part of the country (pp. 144, 153). This second story, however, which begins at p. 241, proceeds regularly enough, all through April, May, June, and July, of 1858, until, at p. 310, we reach Aug. 13. 5. Then we come to a fresh narrative, which at p. 392 begins with Oct. 10, 1859. This, however, clearly should be Oct. 10, 1858, but the double duty put upon this year, 1858, quite passes my comprehension.

Of course, M. Du Chaillu maintains the truth of all he has written and at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a few days since, Professor Owen supported him. He said:—

Though we previously had in England the skin of a young male gorilla, M. Du Chaillu had for the first time brought skins of full-grown male and full-grown female animals of different ages, with skulls and skeletons—the simplest, rarest, and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that had ever reached Europe. Besides that, he had brought illustrations of at least two well-marked varieties of the chimpanzee. The condition of those skins showed that they had been preserved by means of arsenical preparations, such as an able practised collector of rare animals would know how to use, and differing in that respect from the skins that were dried and brought from the interior by negroes. They indicated, in fact, that they had been prepared at the places where the animals were stated to have been killed. Whether one judged of M. Du Chaillu by personal intercourse, by his material evidence, or by what appeared to have been of the living habits of the animals he described—testing those accounts by what we know of their structure—or by the incidents and style of his narrative, he impressed one with the conviction that he was a truthful and spirited man of honour and a gentleman.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF SUNDAY FUNERALS.—A deputation from the clergy and ministers of various denominations resident in the parish of St. Pancras, waited upon the Burial Board of that parish a few days since, for the purpose of presenting a memorial, numerously signed, praying the board to take measures for the abolition of Sunday funerals at the St. Pancras Cemetery, at Finchley. The memorialists prayed consideration of the subject upon the following grounds:—1st, That between 2000 and 3000 men engaged in the burial of the dead on Sundays are excluded from religious worship; 2ndly, that the closing of the cemetery on Sundays would considerably recommend it to the patronage of the parishioners; and, 3rdly, that the expenses of funerals on Sundays are very much augmented by the extra refreshments of acquaintances, and that the decision of the board would tend to influence neighbouring parishes in their decision. The board was ordered to be specially summoned to consider the subject.







by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine street, Strand, aforesaid.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.